THE CAMPBELL PRESS

AND THE VALLEY ECHO

Volume 32, Number 39 | Campbell, Santa Clara County, California | Thursday, June 27, 1935

The FARMERS CORNER

by RALPH H. TAYLOR

Executive Secretary Agricultural Council of California

Eat, drink and be merry—for tomorrow it may cost you double!

Such, if he knows the worst, is the probable reaction today of that peculiarly anonymous fellow—the average Californian—as he contemplates the future in light of the 1935 state legislature's past.

And even if he considers the original and unabridged ending of the epigram—the undoubted truth that he must surely die—Mr. Citizen will still be in a bad way. For California's lawmakers played no favorites. They increased the cost of dying—by increasing the inheritance tax—just as they increased the cost of living—by increasing the sales tax!

All in all, the legislature left the taxpayer in a sorry plight. But each blames the other for the debacle. The legislature says, with a certain degree of accuracy, that the public has constantly (and ever recklessly) piled demand on demand for more services—and that the public must consequently expect to pay the bill. And the taxpayer retorts, also with some truthfulness, that he wanted nothing so much as fewer services, less overhead and lower taxes.

The truth of the story is that in between the legislature and the average taxpayer came organized minorities (representing various sections of the general public) demanding their due, often with little or no regard for mounting cost and skyrocketing tax rates And it is equally true—still being impartial—that no legislature in the history of mankind was more responsive to the dictates of organized minorities than the legislature just ended.

Reflecting, in large part, the unrest of the times and the bewildered groping of the rank and file of the people for a way out of the economic wilderness, the 1935 session broke records and precedents with equal abandon—running for 125 days (and many nights) to go down in the books as the longest, most expensive, most exasperating, most contradictory and most nerve-racking legislative meeting since California achieved statehood.

Wallowing in superlatives, it passed the biggest state budget in history—$376,000,000!

Again, to make good its commitments, it enacted the biggest state tax program in history—roughly $366,000,000, as the experts compute it.

And of the total tax program approximately $117,500,000 represented new taxes. A major share of this new load, however, was required to offset the shift of public utility properties from the state to the counties under the Riley-Stewart tax relief plan, broadening the local tax to relieve common property taxpayers. The state's loss—and the counties' gain—by this shift is estimated at $65,000,000 per biennium.

In sharp contrast to the session of two years ago, which was marked by an avalanche of "economy legislation," with fact-finding commissions diligently probing for means of retrenchment, the legislature of 1935 was notable chiefly for the myriad schemes proposed to raise new revenues, with an almost complete absence of economy sentiment.

But again, in fairness to the lawmakers, they were undoubtedly reflecting the attitude of their people back home—the new policy of "priming the pump," creating jobs and putting money in circulation. In the abstract, to be sure, every taxpayer is a sincere believer in economy. But in actual practice—in his demands on the legislature and in his voting at the ballot box—the California taxpayer has probably been just as improvident as his lawmakers.

Perhaps the most significant trend of the session was the general disposition to "take it away from the man who has it"—a modified "share the wealth" program carried out under the guise of taxation. No one can deny the fundamental soundness of using capacity to pay as one of the yardsticks in measuring tax responsibility, but the present danger seems to be that the policy will be carried to such extremes that the thrifty and industrious will be penalized to provide for the careless and indolent.

PRODUCTION CREDIT ASS'N. IS VERY ACTIVE SINCE INCEPTION

The thirty production credit associations in the farm credit administration's 11th district have made loans totalling $25,680,000 to livestock men and farmers in California, Nevada, Utah and Arizona from the time of their organization to June 15, according to the statement made today by Lyman S. Lantz, secretary-treasurer of the San Jose Production Credit association located at Rooms 203-204, post office building, San Jose. This, said Lantz, represented 7,253 loans closed, including renewals, to livestock operators, dairymen, poultry producers and general farmers in the four western states.

As an index to the rapidly increasing volume of business transacted by these cooperative associations of farmer-borrowers under the farm credit administration, Lantz points to the fact that in the first 15 months, from time of organization to Dec. 31, 1934, the total amount of loans closed was $12,736,940, while in the five and one-half months since the first of this year, business accomplished has totalled $12,953,322.

For the San Jose Production Credit association, which embraces the counties of Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, San Mateo and San Francisco, so the secretary-treasurer reports, 212 loans for $417,935 have been closed for this year up to June 15; and total business done from the time of organization to that date has been $585,034, representing 304 loans and renewals.

Kiwanis Club Hears About Carlsbad Caves

A. H. Horrall, assistant superintendent of San Jose schools, was the speaker at Tuesday's regular Kiwanis luncheon. He told about his trip to San Antonio, Texas, to attend the Kiwanis international convention.

The special train of delegates stopped off at the Carlsbad caverns, New Mexico, and were taken down into what Horrall described as a covered Grand canyon.

He said the caverns were discovered originally by a plainsman who saw a strange dark cloud apparently rising from the ground. Curiosity roused, he set out to investigate and found a cyclone of bats—millions of them—issuing from a hole in the ground. The opening went straight down and he had no rope. He accordingly went away and told his story. No one believed the fantastic tale, and he could get no one to go back with him to explore. Finally he hired a Mexican lad, and they entered the cavern by means of a rope, spending two days in exploration without making more than a beginning.

Today the caverns are one of the scenic marvels of the country and are visited by thousands of persons every year. They go down 700 feet below the surface where the temperature remains constant at about 60 degrees throughout the year. The national government has made it a national park and has spent thousands of dollars in laying out the underground trails, in providing an elevator for lifting the visitors out, and in accomodations.

Dr. W. I. Merrill reported that considerable activity is being manifested against the proposed timbering off of a fine stand of redwoods north of Big Basin, which will follow the building of a railroad south from San Francisco.

President George W. Burrow appointed a committee to present a protest in the name of the club to the proper authorities.

Next Tuesday Lieut.-Gov. Alvin Long of San Jose will be the speaker, bringing a "Kiwanis message," with Herbert Shadle as chairman.

A basket picnic lunch of Kiwanians and their families of this district will be held Sunday at Redwood Tree lodge, one mile this side of Glenwood, on the old Santa Cruz-Los Gatos highway. This delightful spot is the property of Wendell Thomas which he has opened for the benefit of his Kiwanis brothers.

Growers Meeting In San Jose Tues.

A group of prune growers met in Roosevelt auditorium Tuesday evening and by resolution asked the government to pay for the prunes held back by the control board. These amount to 23,000 tons for which pay is asked from relief funds.

Some at the meeting urged more moderate terms in the resolution, but Judge Bradley of Morgan Hill, declaring that the government got them in the jam and should pay for it, carried his point.

S. N. Hedegard declared that the processing tax had worked well for rice growers and thought a similar set-up would work as well for the prune men.

Mrs. C. E. Farman and daughters, Miss Rowena, of Campbell grammar school faculty, and Miss Ruth of the state college, are spending a month at Carmel.

Lawrence Campodonico, secretary-treasurer of the Drew Canning company returned this morning from a two weeks vacation during which he enjoyed an auto trip north, visiting in Portland, Seattle and other places of interest.

Supervised Play Center Is Being Considered Here

Considerable local interest has been manifested in a plan to establish supervised recreation for children of the community during the summer, utilizing the playgrounds of the schools. Provisions would also be made for use of the field by adults during the twilight hours.

A Kiwanis committee has been appointed to work in conjunction with the school authorities to perfect arrangements if possible.

Such use of recreation grounds is being proved of great value in other communities, providing wholesome and beneficial use of leisure hours, and generally leads to additional equipment.

Mrs. Fred Coffin and son Billie are here for a visit with Grandpa and Grandma T. A. Robinson.

Death Summons Mrs. S. M. Benner Here Saturday

The community was shocked Saturday to learn of the sudden passing of Mrs. S. M. Benner at her home on North First street.

Apparently in good health, she was overcome by internal hemorrhage. She is survived by her husband, Stillman Benner, and sons Arthur M., Carson, Logan, Stillman, William A., Bert and George Benner.

Interment was at Los Gatos cemetery Monday following services at the Amos O. Williams chapel, where the Rev. Robert Whitaker of Los Gatos paid homage to the fine character of the well-loved Campbell woman.

Flora Benner was a native of New York state, 74 years of age. During the many years she spent in this community she was a most efficient practical nurse and was in great demand hereabouts. She was generous and kind-hearted, and was always ready to lend a helping hand or other aid to a needy family. The depth of her generosity is illustrated by the fact that on many occasions she contributed of her hard-earned means to funds being sent to famine-stricken foreign lands.

Mrs. Benner's physical condition of late years had been such that her neighborly activities were curtailed to considerable extent.

The community has lost a good and faithful citizen, and those who knew her mourn Mrs. Benner's passing with sincere sorrow.

Local Dealer Gets Autos At Factory

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Grattan arrived home last week bringing with them a Plymouth coupe, Plymouth tudor and a Dodge sedan. They were accompanied by Mrs. Grattan's nephew, Clifford Horn, and friend Everett Rogers, who drove one of the cars.

They visited relatives at Grinnell, Ia., before going to the factory for their purchases. On their return they passed through patches of the flooded area, many stretches of the road being under water.

Harry Doidge was taken suddenly ill Monday and passed away Tuesday evening at the County hospital. He was living with his daughter, Mrs. Avis Morgan, on South Second street, who survives him.

SPECIAL TRAVELING FORD EXHIBIT HERE SATURDAY

Ford's 1934 traveling commercial transportation exhibit, now on a tour of the entire territory under the Richmond branch of the Ford Motor company—northern California, southern Oregon and western Nevada—is to arrive here Saturday, June 29, and will remain here between the hours of 3 and 5 p. m.

In this merchandising "road show" there are a dozen units, including light delivery equipment, heavy duty trucks, and a large school bus.

The products of the Ford Motor company, in the display, include a 157" closed cab stake body truck, carrying a complete cut-away Ford V-8 truck chasis, a 157" closed cab platform truck carrying a comprehensive Ford parts display, a 112" closed cab pickup, a 112" panel delivery, a 112" sedan delivery and a 131½" panel delivery.

Manufacturers of transportation equipment of various types are represented in this huge industrial caravan, and are cooperating with the Ford Motor company in staging demonstrations in some 52 cities and towns throughout the vast Richmond branch area.

The following units, furnished by various manufacturers of heavy duty hauling equipment, accompanying the caravan: A Fabco six-wheeler behind a 157" Ford V-8 closed cab chasis; a Fabco semi-trailer behind a 157" Ford V-8 closed cab chasis, a 2-yard St. Paul dump body on a 137½" V-8 closed cab chasis, a six-wheeler manufactured by the Jos. Pierotti company of Oakland, a 157" V-8 closed cab stake truck equipment with a Ruckstell axle, and a school bus, which is a product of Patchetts & Farstensen, Inc., Newman, Calif.

Expert operators are representing the different manufacturers and factory-trained representatives of the Ford Motor company are in charge of the Ford units.

Commercial sales representatives of the Richmond branch are accompanying the caravan, and are cooperating with the Ford dealers in the various towns and cities included in the itinerary.

The purpose of the caravan is to assist Ford dealers by bringing a complete display of commercial and heavy duty equipment right into the dealer's own territory and demonstrating the various units for the benefit of his prospective customers.

Town Filling With Can'ry Help; Good Season In Prospect

The canning season is again with us and the town is trying to accomodate the annual influx of fruit workers. From reliable sources it is learned that the houses are all filled and several tents have been put up.

All three packing plants—Drew Canning company, Havens-Semaira Canning corporation and the Campbell Packing corporation are making extensive alterations and improvements in readiness for what promises to be a fair season.

The running of these plants will mean a great deal to the many workers and to all business in general

The run on apricots will not be a long one as the crop is not heavy and the demand for canned apricots is not as heavy as on some other fruit.

Between 700 and 800 people will be employed during the season, which will begin some time next week and will continue well into September. Fruit salad and prune packing will continue until the winter season.

Registration of workers continues, and many men will be put on as the season advances and peach packing begins.

Herbert Hoover Junior Hi Gets Fine Art Work

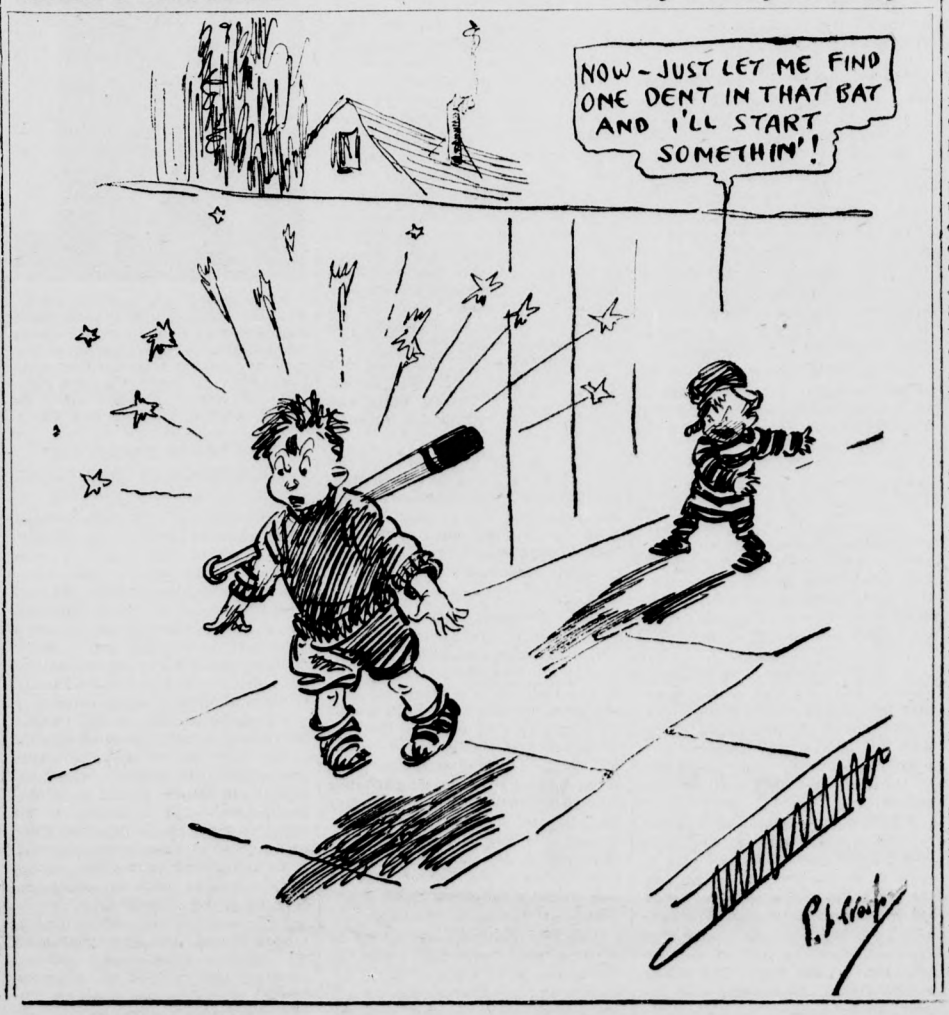
Herbert Hoover jnior high school of San Jose has made a beginning of an artists' exhibit in its halls. The plan is to purchase one or more outstanding paintings by California artists at regular intervals.

The first picture to be so selected was the large painting of Rinconada golf course by Frank H. Cutting of Campbell.

Recently the Piedmont high school purchased Mr. Cutting's beautiful "Sand Dune" painting, which was so popular an exhibit here, and another not quite so large.

Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Newcomb and daughter; Mrs. Elizabeth Duncan and John Duncan were among the many who enjoyed the attractions at Lake Tahoe last week.

Back o' the Flats — By Percy Crosby



Former Campbell Man Opens Auto Lot In San Jose

In this week's issue of the Press will be noted an advertisement of special interest to many of our readers, as it concerns one of Campbell's former well known and popular residents, JacobE. Palmer.

The ad notes that "Jake," as he was called by his many acquaintances here, when he was connected with the Rochdale store in the earlier days, has taken over the Central Parking station in San Jose, which is located on South Second street next to Kress's store, where undoubtedly many of his Campbell friends who have occasion to park their cars will be glad to see a familiar face.

John B. Strong, who has been at the hospital for a short time for treatment, has returned home.

Miss Helen Robinson spent last week at the coast acquiring one of those popular coats of tan.

When the Dunlap Motor company moves into the new quarters on Winchester road, the Nelson Grain company will move into the Miracle building so vacated, the transfers being made about the first of August.

Orie Grizzle opened his new tonsorial parlors this morning and the postponed shaves are showing up right regular.

[illegible] of Erskin, Minn., who has been working near Sonora for several months, arrived last week for a short visit with his uncle, H. C. Smith, and family.

News Review of Current Events the World Over

President Offers Higher Tax and Wealth Reduction Program—Social Security and Wagner-Connery Labor Bills Passed.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD

© Western Newspaper Union.

SPURRED on by the White House, the house, after a hot debate, passed the Wagner-Connery labor disputes bill by acclamation, and President William Green of the American Federation of Labor hailed it as a "magna charta of labor." As is well known, the federation is the chief beneficiary of the measure, and Green and other union labor leaders had worked unceasingly for its passage. Opponents to this bill, including constitutional authorities in both parties, have asserted repeatedly that it is unconstitutional, and it is most probable that it will be carried to the Supreme court for an early test.

Sen. Wagner

Every attempt to give the employer an even break with labor was voted down, but the house did accept an amendment making the new labor board an independent agency instead of a part of the Department of Labor as Secretary Perkins had demanded.

As passed by the house, the Wagner-Connery bill provides:

1. For the setting up of a permanent labor relations board of three members, appointed by the President, as an independent agency. The board, or its agencies or agents, is authorized to supervise elections, conduct hearings, and issue cease and desist orders for "unfair labor practices," which are enforceable by the courts.

2. That representatives selected by a majority of a unit of employees for the purpose of collective bargaining shall have the exclusive right to negotiate with the employer. The board may determine the appropriate unit for collective bargaining, whether by plant or craft, etc.

3. That it is an unfair labor practice for employers to restrain, coerce, or interfere with employees in their organization for collective bargaining.

4. That it is an unfair labor practice for employers to "dominate" or contribute financially to any labor organization.

5. That it is an unfair labor practice to encourage or discourage membership in any labor organization for the purpose of making closed shop agreements.

6. A fine of $5,000 or a year in prison for anyone interfering with agents of the board, such as refusing to permit access to books and records.

EVEN Huey Long cheered when President Roosevelt's unexpected message on redistribution of wealth and increase of taxation for the rich was read to congress. The Chief Executive offered a program that he hopes will pay part of the vast expenses of the New Deal and at the same time break up some huge fortunes and check the growth of big corporations. He doesn't expect congress to do the entire job at this session, and the administration leaders at once set about stopping the radicals who wanted immediate enactment.

The President's taxation plan is frankly aimed against the wealthy, especially the men with million-dollar incomes. Of these there were 46 in 1933. In his message he said that existing tax policies have not prevented "unjust concentration of wealth and power," and added the warning: "Social unrest and a deepening sense of unfairness are dangers to our national life which we must minimize by rigorous methods."

The following legislation he recommended for enactment during the present session in order to obtain ample revenue without hampering enterprise and to distribute tax burdens equitably:

1. High inheritance and gift taxes on "all very large amounts received by any one legatee or beneficiary." Segregation of this revenue for reduction of the national debt.

2. Tax levies to restrict "very great individual net incomes."

3. Substitution of a graduated corporation tax ranging from 10¾ to 16¾ per cent for the existing 13¾ per cent rate.

For consideration at the next session of congress the President proposed:

1. Elimination "of unnecessary holding companies in all lines of business," by discriminatory taxation.

2. Discouragement of "unwieldy and unnecessary corporate surpluses."

3. An amendment of the Constitution to abolish tax exempt securities by authorizing the federal government to tax subsequently issued state and local obligations and state and local governments to tax federal securities.

Treasury officials estimated that about one billion dollars could be expected ultimately from the tax plan submitted. Chairman Doughton of the house ways and means committee promptly called that body together to consider the proposals.

WITH only six senators voting in the negative, the senate passed the tremendously important social security bill that already had gone through the house. During the five days of debate a number of members, Democrats and Republicans alike, had argued earnestly that this measure never would stand up in the Supreme court, but when their names were called nearly every one of them voted for it. The only consistent ones were Moore of New Jersey, Democrat, and Hastings of Delaware, Hale of Maine, Metcalf of Rhode Island, Austin of Vermont and Townsend of Delaware, Republicans. This social security measure will affect about 30,000,000 beneficiaries in the immediate future and by 1960, it is estimated, will cost the federal government more than $3,000,000,000 a year. These are its main features:

1. An appropriation of $98,491,000 for the fiscal year 1936, including $49,750,000 for grants in aid to states for old age assistance. In addition there are authorized annual appropriations for the old age reserve fund, graduated from $255,000,000 in 1937 to $2,180,000,000 in 1980.

2. Income tax on employees and excise tax on employers, for old age benefits, beginning in each case at 1 per cent of the pay roll in 1937 and reaching the maximum of 3 per cent in 1949. In addition there is a pay roll tax on employers for unemployment insurance, beginning at 1 per cent in 1936, increasing to 2 per cent in 1937, and to 3 per cent, the maximum, in 1938.

3. Grants in aid to states on a matching basis for assistance to persons sixty-five or older, the government's contribution not to exceed $15 per month.

4. Old age benefits after January 1, 1942, ranging from $10 to $85 per month, depending upon the total amounts of wages earned after December 1, 1936, and before reaching sixty-five years of age.

5. A 90 per cent credit to employers for taxes paid into state unemployment insurance funds, the other 10 per cent to be apportioned among the states for administration of their unemployment insurance laws.

6. Grants in aid to states for aid to dependent children, the federal government putting up $1 to the state's $2. An appropriation of $24,750,000 is authorized for the fiscal year 1936.

7. Grants in aid to states on an equal matching basis for maternal and child health service. An annual appropriation of $3,800,000 is authorized.

8. Grants in aid to states on an equal matching basis for the care of crippled children. An annual appropriation of $2,500,000 is authorized.

9. An annual appropriation of $1,500,000 through the children's bureau for aiding state public welfare agencies in the care of homeless or neglected children.

10. An annual appropriation of $1,938,000 to be apportioned among the states for vocational rehabilitation.

11. An annual appropriation of $8,000,000 to be apportioned among the states for public health service.

12. Grants in aid to states on an equal matching basis for assistance to the blind. An annual appropriation of $3,000,000 is authorized.

13. A social security board of three members in the Department of Labor, to be appointed by the President, each member receiving $10,000 a year.

GREAT BRITAIN'S realistic government finds the best path toward general peace in Europe is conciliation of Germany, so it has yielded to Hitler's naval demands and concluded a bilateral pact with the reich, disregarding entirely the desires and fears of France. The agreement acknowledges Germany's right to build a fleet up to 35 per cent of the tonnage of the British empire, and, what is more important, permits Germany 45 per cent, and in certain circumstances, parity with the empire in submarine tonnage. Submarines were forbidden to Germany by the treaty of Versailles

France at once sent a stiff protest to London, and Capt. Anthony Eden was hurried over to Paris to try to calm down the French. It was asserted in Paris that a naval building race was sure to ensue, and the naval committee of the chamber of deputies began to discuss the enlargement of the fleet. The Washington treaty was considered by many to be dead.

SENATOR JAMES COUZENS of Michigan has given to the federal government $550,000 to finance a 1,000-acre residence colony for part time industrial workers in the Detroit area. A tract has been purchased nine miles south and west of Pontiac. The project will be controlled by a non-profit corporation and Senator Couzens will have nothing to do with its management.

FORTY prisoners in the Kansas penitentiary at Lansing staged a spectacular revolt against what they said was poor food, and refused to come out of the prison coal mine until their demands were granted. They built fires to keep the guards away from the shaft, but the smoke from these was turned backward and the mutineers tamely surrendered.

EWING Y. MITCHELL, whom President Roosevelt ousted from the position of assistant secretary of commerce because he could not work in harmony with Secretary Roper, retaliated with public charges that "special interests" dominate the Commerce department. He cited especially a government contract with the United States lines for the permanent lay-up of the steamship Leviathan, asserting that it was against the public interest and that "those interested in the company, including P. A. S. Franklin, John M. Franklin, Vincent Astor and Kermit Roosevelt" stood to benefit by it. He also severely criticized the bureau of air commerce and the steamship inspection service.

E. Y. Mitchell

No one in the administration seemed disturbed by Mr. Mitchell's outbreak, but the senate committee on commerce at once summoned him to explain and expand his charges. Mr. Mitchell turned out to be an excitable gentleman, prone to jump to conclusions and to voice his opinions rather than facts. He talked a lot about inefficiency, "sinks of corruption," "favoritism and graft" and such things, but he didn't tell the committee much that it didn't already know. He asserted the United States lines, a subsidiary of the International Mercantile marine, had received a "gift" of $1,721,000 through the retirement of the Leviathan. Controlling I. M. M., he said, was P. A. S. Franklin, Kermit Roosevelt and Vincent Astor.

At a press conference later he attributed the $1,721,000 gift to friendship between President Roosevelt and I. M. M. officials.

POOR old NRA, now just a thing of skin and bones, has a new set of managers. President Roosevelt issued an executive order extending the emaciated affair until April 1 next, in accordance with the resolution adopted by congress, and then announced that James L. O'Neill, vice president of the Guarantee Trust Co. of New York, would serve as administrator. Assisting the banker in the effort to persuade the public, business men and labor to abide voluntarily by the codes no longer enforceable, and in the assembling of statistics, are Leon C. Marshall, director of the division of review; Prentiss L. Coonley, director of the division of business co-operation, and George L. Berry, assistant to the administrator, representing labor. Mr. Berry, who has been serving as a code administrator, is president of the International Pressmen's union and was once a candidate for nomination for Vice President of the United States.

G. L. Berry

O'Neill, Marshall and Coonley were made directly responsible to the President. An advisory council of six members was named to help them. On this council are Charles Edison and Howell Cheney for industry; William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and Philip Murray, vice president of the United Mine Workers, for labor, and Emily Newell Blair and Walton H. Hamilton, for consumers.

There are 5,400 employees of the NRA, 4,500 of them in Washington. Reduction of the personnel eventually to 1,500 is contemplated, but it is expected that most of the dismissed employees will be absorbed by other alphabetical agencies.

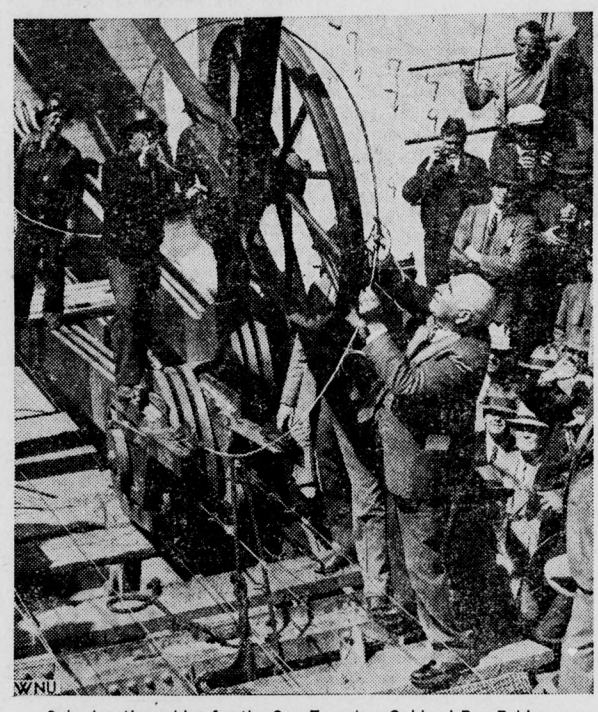
AFTER three bloody riots in Omaha's street car strike, in which one man was killed and nearly two hundred were injured, Gov. R. L. Cochran of Nebraska took charge of the situation. State troops were called out to preserve the public peace and the governor, meeting with representatives of the traction company, the central labor union and the strikers, ordered that the dispute be arbitrated immediately. He also ordered all guards employed by the company removed from the cars and decreed that all paid organizers cease their activities.

President Roosevelt succeeded in averting the threatened strike of bituminous coal miners. Both operators and the United Mine Workers agreed to a truce until June 30.

CLARA PHILLIPS OUT OF PRISON

Clara Phillips, the now mild and middle-aged woman, once branded "The Tiger Woman," wept unrestrained tears as she walked to freedom through the iron gates of Tehachapi prison. She served 12 years and 15 days of a 30 year sentence. Photo shows Clara Phillips (right) and her sister, Etta Mae Jackson.

GOVERNOR STARTS CABLE WORK



Spinning the cables for the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge was started with aplomb and ceremony on the San Francisco side, with Governor Frank Merriam putting the first wires into the five-foot spinning wheel. Over 70,000 miles of cable wire will be spun into 28¾ inch cables to support the world's largest bridge, 4½ miles in length.

They Can Dance

Billy Bemis, 17, and his sister, Beverly, 16, of San Francisco, have been showing London theater-goers what California has to offer in the way of dancing talent. After making a hit in England, they are planning to appear on the stage in Rome, Genoa, Lucerne and Paris.

Marble Net Champ

The last doubt as to Miss Alice Marble's comeback ability has been erased. After an illness which threatened to keep her permanently from the courts, she came back to capture the women's singles title at the state tennis championships, held at Berkeley last Sunday, defeating Margaret Osborne 6-4, 6-3 in the finals.

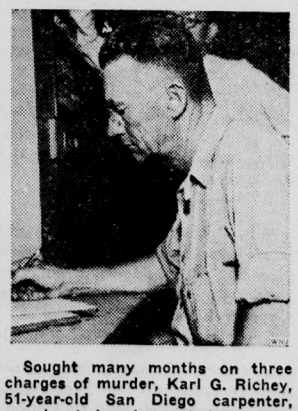
ONE KILLED IN LABOR RIOT AT EUREKA LUMBER PLANT

EUREKA—(WNU)—Ten persons were shot by police, one fatally, during recent labor riots at the Holmes-Eureka lumber mill here, when 250 strike pickets clashed with 300 employes. One of those hit by a bullet was a woman. Five policemen weer hurt and 10 other civilian participants in the melee were injured. Labor trouble in this nothern California camp came just when strike troubles in the Pacific Northwest were believed at an end.

The workers are seeking union recognition and higher wages. Although in some cases wage demands were for increases of 30 cents an hour above the prevailing wage, other workers were reported to be going back to the mill, apparently satisfied with 50 cents an hour at 40 hours a week.

At a recent Berkeley meeting of the state's warring prune growers, harmony was revived and growers finally reached agreement on the 1935 marketing agreement.

Held for Murder



Sought many months on three charges of murder, Karl G. Richey, 51-year-old San Diego carpenter, was located and arrested in a federal transient camp at Phoenix, recently. He is charged with the murder of Mrs. Pearl Margaret Equina, 37, and her two sons, Karl and Patrick Daniel. The Equinas disappeared in March, 1934. Their bodies were found buried near the wreckage of an auto at the bottom of a steep embankment on a little-used road. Richey insists they were killed in the accident. He is pictured signing a waiver of extradition by which he agrees to return to San Diego to face trial.

CALIFORNIA
News of the Week

Frank A. Miller, pioneer builder in Riverside, master of the famous Mission Inn and champion of world peace, is dead. Messages of condolence came from all parts of the United States. Friends of world peace in seven foreign countries cabled their regrets.

Archbishop Edward J. Hanna, retired head of San Francisco's Roman Catholic diocese and beloved by Catholic and Protestant alike, was recently given a private audience with the Pope in Rome. He was congratulated upon reaching his 75th birthday, June 21.

The tanker strike which for four months has threatened the Coast oil shipping industry has at last terminated, with a majority of striking seamen voting to return to work. They admitted that the strike had been unsuccessful in that none of their demands had been met.

A notable victory in Thomas Mooney's long fight for freedom was the granting of a writ of habeas corpus to him by the State Supreme Court, according to his backers. Meanwhile Governor Merriam, who has Mooney's pardon application before him, said he will not act on the case until he has finished signing legislative bills.

Believed to have been the oldest resident in California, Mrs. Sarah Marada Kyburz Kent, has died at the home of her niece in Placerville. Mrs. Kent, who came across the plains to California in 1846 when but two years old, remembered Captain John Sutter and his millwright, James W. Marshall, to whom is credited the discovery of gold in this state.

Under the ship subsidy bill, which is pending action at Washington, Pacific Coast shipbuilders would be given an interest rate on government loans about three-fourths of 1 per cent lower than those granted to builders in any other part of the country. Favorable action is expected on the bill.

Harry Lutgens, state institutions director, has ordered construction work amounting to $3,769,500 to start on five state hospitals. Those receiving benefits will be the Stockton, Mendocino, Camarillo, Norwalk and Patton State Hospitals. A total of 2,794 new beds will be added to these institutions. The money has been provided for in the state budget. A $13,950,000 bond issue will make still further construction possible.

California should preserve some of her wilderness. This is the belief of the newly-organized high Sierra Packers' Association, with a membership of about 35,000. A campaign, including petitions and posters, is being started to prevent construction of more roads into remote places of the high Sierra. The movement is supported by the Wilderness Society at Washington, D. C.

Los Angeles County's claim to 47 per cent of whatever work relief funds are alloted to California under President Roosevelt's $4,880,000,000 program is being considered by state relief officials. Frank Y. McLaughlin, state works progress administrator, although reluctant to discuss the program as yet, said that a study of the southern county's unemployed situation "would seem" to support its argument for so large a slice of the relief appropriations.

With public opinion concerning her parole reflecting the unsettled attitude toward the parole system, Clara Phillips, called the "Tiger Woman" and "Hammer Murderess," was let out of Tehachapi Prison after serving 12 years for the cold-blooded murder of Alberta Meadows. She has gone home to reside with her 77-year-old mother, Mrs. Hannah Weaver near San Diego to try and forget the past 13 years of her life.

With more than 1,200 legislative bills passed heaped high on his desk, Governor Frank Merriam will spend the better part of the next 20 days considering and signing them. At a special August 13 election California voters will be given a chance to pass on a public works bond issue of $13,950,000, approved by the Legislature. Tax and emergency measures will become laws immediately upon receiving the governor' signature. Other legislation given executive approval will become laws 90 days after the adjournment date of the Legislature.

Nearly 700 state employes lost their jobs recently. This action was not an economy move but was mandatory under the new civil service amendment adopted by the people at last November's election. The 700 were men and women who had been on non-civil service jobs less than half a year before last December 20, when the civil service amendment became effective. Out of the 2,000 in this category, one-third failed to pass the civil service exams which they were required to take and thus had to be replaced.

STATEWIDE
Farm & Ranch News

Between 300 and 400 are being employed at various Porterville canneries. The apricot canning season started on June 30. Peaches will follow, the season continuing until September.

With the peak of the tomato season over in the Imperial Valley, harvest of the crop is now starting in southern California and in the San Joaquin Valley. Imperial Valley watermelons are being harvested, with the crop lasting about another week.

California's alfalfa markets have averaged steady to slightly quieter during the past few weeks. The unsettled milk situation in the southern part of the state was responsible for a slight drop in prices.

Pasture and range conditions continue to rate as "excellent" over the state as a whole. The condition by June 1 was 99 as compared with 67 a year ago and with 79, the 10-year June 1 average. These figures are from the State Department of Agriculture.

Total holdings of beans in California warehouses are about 20 per cent lighter than in 1934, but about equal to the past five year average. The supply of baby limas, small whites, pinks, blackeyes and pintos is less than a year ago, reports the State Department of Agriculture.

In spite of a short crop, shipments of plums and early peaches are being made steadily from the Placer County districts of Auburn, Newcastle, Penryn and Loomis to eastern markets. A record shipment of cherries and plums has been sold to New York. Since fruit in the Colfax district has matured late, shipping will not start until next month.

California's field crop prospects are bright, according to a bulletin issued by California Lands, Inc. The wheat crop is about 90 per cent of normal, with a harvest of 13,262,000 bushels expected. A crop of 863,000 tons of barley has been forecast.

Although the amount of cold storage turkey holdings for the United States and the Pacific Coast are above average, that of California is lighter than usual, according to the Federal State Market Service. On June 1 there were 2,219,000 pounds being held in this state, a drop of 103,000 pounds over the same month last year.

The dairy industry, neglected in the Gridley-Biggs and other districts in Butte County during the high price peach era, is expanding rapidly, with new strings of cattle being imported and the expansion of established herds. The industry will probably reach the proportions maintained 25 years ago before the peach planting epidemic swept the region.

With the defendant pleading guilty on two counts of short weight for canned black raspberry shipments to the East, Federal Judge H. Louderback recently assessed a fine of $250 against the Hunt Brothers Packing Company, food canners with branches in California, Oregon and Washington.

The United States Land Office at Sacramento has been designated as one of the ten throughout the western states to administer the Taylor Grazing Law. Ellis Purlee of the Sacramento office will have charge of two huge areas: The Mojave Grazing District in the Imperial Valley and the Modoc-Lassen District in northern California.

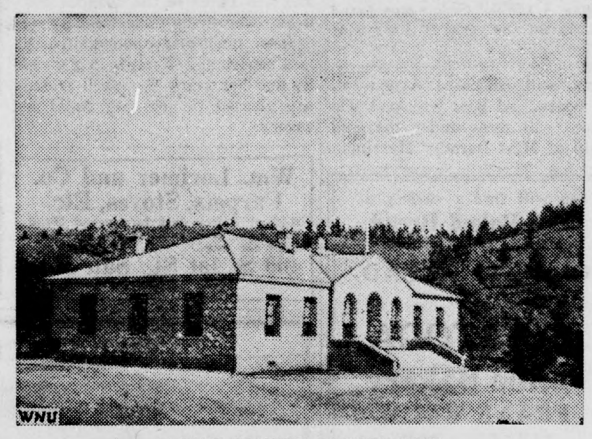
Agricultural leaders claim that the most important pieces of farm legislation passed by the 1935 Legislature are the prorate act and the little AAA. The recent Supreme Court NRA ruling heightens the importance of these two measures in that the court declared that the Federal government could not regulate intrastate commerce. This power rested solely with the state.

Ten California farm leaders, headed by Alex Johnson, secretary of the California Farm Bureau Federation flew to Washington recently to counsel AAA authorities in the "marketing agreements crisis," and give their advice as to what can be done if the AAA measure goes through Congress in its present form. The proposed legislation would nullify all present marketing agreements in this state's fruit and vegetable canning industry, it has been stated.

Although the season's calavo-avocado crop for 1935 was five times larger than last year's, most of it has already been marketed and returns per acre are averaging double those of last year, according to Calavo Growers of California.

The extraction of orange honey in southern California is over, with a total yield estimated to be slightly above that of normal. Quality of both orange and sage honey is unusually high this year, according to Federal State Market reports.

ANOTHER COUNTY HEARD FROM



ALPINE COUNTY COURTHOUSE

Alpine County has the distinction of being one of the smallest counties in the state in size; it contains only 776 square miles. It has the smallest population of any county, about 250 people. Although agriculture is the chief industry, there are only about a score of farms in the entire county.

The very conditions that have held Alpine back during the past 69 years of its existence are going to be a magnet in the future to build the region into one of the grandest resort centers in the state. The county got its name because its boundaries were laid along the steep sides of the High Sierra, beginning about 15 miles south of Lake Tahoe.

High mountains have kept out railroads. All the freight carried into the region was taken by pack train for many years. This had a retarding effect on development of any kind. Steep cliffs and jagged peaks, far from any civilized community, do not encourage even prospecting. Natural resources in minerals, timber and water power are untouched as yet.

Just recently the region was opened to motor traffic ,the El Camino Sierra and other highways affording motorists some of the most scenic drives in the state. Many of these roads are above 7,000 feet elevation.

Famous Ebbetts Pass is a low cut through Alpine County. It was named after Major Ebbetts, who made the first report of the region in the 50's. Before Major Ebbetts explorations, several parties of emigrants who had crossed the plains, struggled through the pass.

Markleeville, the county seat, is over a mile high in the Sierra. The courthouse shown above is made entirely of local stone. Although the city is very small, it is developing as a resort center.

Sports

Once in a while California's supremacy in the field of outdoor sports is questioned, but not often. This year, as per usual, bronzed athletes continue to uphold the honors of the West, with only one or two of them faltering.

The University of California in crew racing and in track has brought laurels to the state. Stanford has done its share in football and golf. The University of Southern California has starred in basketball and track. California's younger brother at Westwood has brought home track honors, Jimmy Luvalle representing them. Both Fresno State and San Diego State have made contributions to California's track and field supremacy, with Jack Rand of San Diego in the pole vault and Clarence Rowland and Milton Holt of Fresno starring in the javelin and sprints respectively.

Thus with the N. C. A. A. meet, the state's colleges and universities ended their season officially as far as athletic competition is concerned. During the summer there will be several selected track teams representing America, touring the Orient, with others probably giving exhibitions through Europe. Such teams will be well sprinkled with California talent.

Although many college sports cost more in cash layout than they bring in, they are worth their weight in sheckels to the state. With all due respect to the active and beneficial chambers of commerce, there is nothing that can put over California's sunshine more than to have the Golden West's bronzed representatives here and in the East demonstrate the benefits of the western climate on the physique.

Another field of athletics which is beneficial to California but in an entirely different way is the fight game. According to the State Athletic Commission's recently issued report, state coffers were increased to $93,375.93 last year by 2202 boxing and wrestling performances.

California fishermen are complaining that they have been unable to whip out "limits" as they have done during past seasons. Complaints have emanated from the northern and central part of the state, particularly, that the trout are more elusive than usual.

The very thing that has caused these disappointments will insure good fishing in the near future, say fish and game wardens. It is high waters from rains and melting snows. Summer will dry up no streams this year.

News Oddities

Sacramento—Maternity can overcome prejudices—even among animals. When nature unthoughtfully gave Chinky, a fox terrier, more pups than she could care for, Babe, a big gray cat who a few days before had lost her kittens, obligingly adopted four of them.

Los Angeles—Most unusual were the methods employed by Olive E. Rees, 73, in letting his wife, 51, know that he didn't want her around any more. First he put lizards in her bed, then a bomb under her mattress. Neither worked, so he started setting fire to the furniture. This he did five or six times.

Manhattan Beach—Unlike auto thieves, lightning never strikes twice in the same place. Officer E. L. Koon hurried to a telephone to inform Mrs. Clara Baum that he'd found her stolen car abandoned on a nearby highway. When he returned to get the car, he found it gone. It was found later, stripped of upholstery, five wheels and the ignition system.

San Jose—Herbert and Hugh Wayland, 39-year-old twins, were drunk and hilarious the other day. Herbert, however, got a little too noisy and was sentenced to two days in jail. They demanded to be jailed together. The judge refused. The twins stepped behind a door and stepped out again. The judge couldn't tell them apart and had to jail both.

Glendora—Mrs. Ira Weaver favors chain letters. Not that she has won a hatful of dimes, but through one she found an address for which she has been searching for nine years. Among a list of names in one of the missives was that of Mrs. Orville Lamney of Waterloo, Iowa, her sister.

Men Who Have Made California

HERBERT CLARK HOOVER

There are few men who have been such international figures as Herbert Hoover. It is hard to believe, but between the years 1899 and 1913 he worked in every major country in the world as an engineer.

He has made three contributions to California. Since 1911 he has been a trustee of Stanford University, collecting for the school an extensive library of World War material. In 1913 and 1914 he traveled in Europe as representative of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. It was largely through his efforts that the exposition was able to secure European exhibits. Hoover has the distinction of being the first man educated in the West to become president of the United States.

Although a westerner, he was born in Iowa in 1874. He came west when still young and was a member of the first class to graduate from Stanford, receiving his degree in engineering in 1895.

At that time Louis Janin of San Francisco was the best engineer on the Coast. Hoover was determined to work for him and applied for a job on a Monday. The only vacancy was that of typist.

"I'll take it. But I can't come to work until—until Wednesday."

He rented a typewriter and between Monday and Wednesday learned to use it. His ability was soon recognized, his work taking him to Mexico, Canada, Italy, England, South Africa, India, China and Russia, to mention some of the nations he visited.

He became known during the war for his relief work. As food commissioner, he made the term "hooverize" internationally popular. Hoover's career in still in the making.

Light on Age-Old Mystery

Mummy of Baby, Perfectly Preserved, Unearthed in New Mexico, May Lead to Solution of Great Riddle of the Pueblo People.

The pick of a lonely gold prospector a short time ago unearthed a treasure on the Jemez Plateau, in New Mexico, which brings one step nearer the solution of the great riddles of the deserted pueblos there and in the Chaco canyon, says the Kansas City Star. Great mystery has always surrounded these prehistoric ruins in the district northwest of Santa Fe.

Where did those ancient peoples go? What drove them from their pueblos, so well built and so strong? One day they were there, 11,000 of them, living in 14 large towns in symmetrical pueblos four and five stories high. Then they were gone, leaving no word, no sign to say where.

The prospector found one mute little messenger to throw a bit of light on the mysteries which surround the customs of these Tewa peoples. Instead of gold, he uncovered a carefully wrapped bundle from the loose soil. With trembling fingers he began to loosen the outer covering.

The prospector found a softly woven blanket lined with feathers in a perfect state of preservation. Within that was another blanket, the downlike feathers duplicates of those in a modern baby's pillow. When that was opened there lay before the prospector the perfectly preserved mummy of a two-year-old child.

There he lay, with an ear of corn in his hand, a little pottery bowl over his face, just as he had when he was buried about 1,600 years ago. His hair was touseled as any child's would be in sleep, and his tiny hand grasped the ear of corn as if, tired, he had fallen asleep.

The prospector hastened to the authorities with his treasure. It was they who fixed his burial date as about 350. The priceless find was minutely examined, all its history searched out by the signs which only expert archeologists understand. Then it was put on display at the Museum of New Mexico, in Santa Fe.

Only four such mummies have ever been found, and this seems to be the most interesting specimen of all. So proud are the archeologists connected with the museum that they are carefully preparing a report to be printed in learned scientific journals. Meanwhile they zealously guard the child against photographers until they have made their weighty reports and safely lodged him in the archeologists' Hall of Fame.

Already the word has gone around among the native Indians, and many of them, resplendent in their silver and turquoise rings, armbands and necklaces, have come to view the little mummy. They have walked by with impassive faces.

"A pity," they say in their strange, expressionless voices, "a pity to take the little child from his grave where he has rested so long." Some seem to be afraid bad luck will follow those who leave him there in a glass cabinet sleeping his timeless asleep before the eyes of strangers.

Many scientific explanations have been advanced as to the cause of the departure of the Tewa peoples from their homes. Some say a pestilence wiped them out. Others that an enemy annihilated them. But the theory which seems verified, after the intense drouth of the last summer, is that the ground level of their water supply sank during some terrific great drouth and drove them in desperation to seek other homes.

However, no man can say definitely, for here the scientists run against a blank wall at every turn. The Tewa peoples, though living in a high state of civilization, had no written word. There are no old tablets to decipher, no Rosetta stones on the New Mexico mesas. On every hand in these ancient pueblos there are riddles, but the greatest of all is the location of their burial ground. Up to the present none has been found for this large prehistoric community of Chetro Ketl in Chaco canyon.

Feast of Raw Peanuts Upset the President

Calvin Coolidge was browsing about the basement rooms and corridors of the White House, a short time after taking office, when he spied a large sack of peanuts near a door leading to the rear grounds.

This discovery interested him at once. He always had a passion for any kind of nuts, especially peanuts. This huge bag was open at the top and looked most inviting. He gazed upon his find for a second or two and then helped himself liberally. He filled his two coat pockets.

Later in the morning, while at his desk in the executive office, he rang for his secretary and told him he felt sick and directed that his engagements be canceled. He went to his bedroom, suffering with pains in the stomach. His physician made him drink plentifully of castor oil, and in a few hours he was feeling more like himself.

Upon inquiry the President discovered the peanuts he had been eating were raw. He did not know that the nuts to which he helped himself were for the squirrels. For years a sack of raw peanuts had been kept on hand for the policemen and gardeners to fill their pockets before going to their duties in the grounds. It was in this way that the squirrels were fed.—Boston Globe.

TIRES MAY LOOK ALIKE ON THE OUTSIDE ON THE INSIDE THEY ARE DIFFERENT

HEAT on the inside created by friction is the main cause of blowouts. Firestone Tires are different on the inside—they are built with the patented extra process of Gum-Dipping that soaks every cord and insulates every strand with pure liquid rubber, preventing internal friction and heat. No other make of tire is Gum-Dipped.

Firestone performance records again emphasize the undisputed evidence that Firestone Tires are not only blowout-proof, but give greatest protection against skidding. There are three questions and answers that will solve the problem of what tires to buy:

QUESTION 1—"Will the tread give me the greatest traction and protection against skidding?"

ANSWER—Recent tests by a leading University show that Firestone High Speed Non-Skid Tires stop a car 15% quicker than any other of the leading makes. For eight consecutive years Firestone Tires have been on the winning car in the dangerous Pike's Peak Race where a skid means death. This is undisputed evidence that Firestone gives car owners greatest protection against skidding.

QUESTION 2—"Are they blowout-proof?"

ANSWER—Firestone Gum-Dipped Tires have the most amazing records for being blowout-proof of any tires ever built. In the gruelling 500-Mile Race at Indianapolis, May 30th, every one of the 33 cars was equipped with Firestone Gum-Dipped Tires. Not one of the 33 drivers had any tire trouble of any kind.

Ab Jenkins drove his 5,000 pound car on Firestone Gum-Dipped Tires over the hot salt beds of Utah, 3,000 miles at 127.2 miles per hour, with temperatures as high as 120°, without tire trouble of any kind. These are most amazing proofs of blowout protection ever known.

QUESTION 3—"Without sacrificing these two important safety features will they give me longer mileage, thus making them the most economical tires I can buy?"

ANSWER—Firestone High Speed Tires not only give you more than 50% longer wear, but also lowest cost per mile due to the tough, wear-resisting tread built with higher shoulders and a wider, flatter contour. This rugged tread is held securely to the Gum-Dipped cord body by Firestone's patented construction of two extra layers of cords under the tread, a special construction feature not used in any other tire. Unequaled mileage records by thousands of car owners add undisputed evidence of longer wear and greater economy of Firestone High Speed Tires

1 University tests show Firestone Tires stop cars 15 to 25% quicker.
2 Gum-Dipped cords give greater blowout protection. Gum-Dipping is not used in other tires.
3 Wider, flatter tread gives more than 50% longer non-skid wear
The MASTERPIECE OF TIRE CONSTRUCTION
$6.65 4.40-21
$6.05 4.40-21
$5.50 4.40-21
$4.05 30x3½ CL.

You Always Get Better Quality at No Higher Price when You Buy a Firestone Tire with the Firestone Name and Guarantee

$7.45 4.50-20 HIGH SPEED TYPE Gum-Dipped

This tire is accurately balanced and rigidly inspected and we know it is as perfect as human ingenuity can make it.

SIZE	PRICE
4.50-21	$ 7.75
4.75-19	8.20
5.00-19	8.80
5.25-18	9.75
6.00-16	11.95
4.75-19 HD	10.05
5.00-19 HD	11.05

Other Sizes Proportionately Low

CENTURY PROGRESS TYPE Gum-Dipped — Equal or superior to any so-called First Grade, Super or DeLuxe lines regardless of name, brand or manufacturer.

SIZE	PRICE
4.50-21	$7.30
4.75-19	7.75
5.25-18	9.20
5.50-16	10.40

Other Sizes Proportionately Low

OLDFIELD TYPE Gum-Dipped — Equal or superior to any special brand tire made for mass distributors' advertised first line without the maker's name or guarantee.

SIZE	PRICE
4.50-21	$6.65
5.00-19	7.55
5.25-18	8.40
5.50-17	9.20

Other Sizes Proportionately Low

SENTINEL TYPE — Carries the Firestone name and guarantee—equal or superior to any tire made in this price class.

SIZE	PRICE
4.50-21	$6.05
4.75-19	6.40
5.25-18	7.60
5.50-19	8.75

Other Sizes Proportionately Low

COURIER TYPE — For those car owners who need new tire safety at a very low price this tire has no equal.

SIZE	PRICE
30x3½ CL.	$4.05
4.40-21	4.75
4.50-21	5.25
4.75-19	5.55

Sealtyte LEAKPROOF TUBES Give Greater Tire Mileage 4.40-21, 4.50-21, 4.75-21 ..... $2.45

FIRESTONE BATTERIES As Low As $5.55 EXCHANGE

FIRESTONE SPARK PLUGS Each in Sets 58c

★★★★★ *Listen to the Voice of Firestone — featuring Richard Crooks, Gladys Swarthout, or Margaret Speaks — every Monday night over N. B. C. — WEAF Network . . . A Five Star Program*

Firestone

The Campbell Press and The Valley Echo
Published Every Thursday at Campbell, California, by
HARRY C. SMITH
WILLIAM OLSEN ..... Advertising Director
Entered as second class matter Sept. 30, 1904 at the Postoffice at Campbell, Calif., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.
Subscription, $1.50 year in advance. Advt. Rates on Application.
Member California State Press Ass'n.

DON'T BE STAMPEDED OFF THE LAND

Don't let yourself be stampeded off your land by the supreme court decision on the Frazier-Lemke amendment.

It is true that the supreme court took away from you a club which could be used as a last resort—and seldom was used.

But the supreme court did not take away from you the services of the debt adjustment committees, or the county conciliators, and most of all it did not and could not take away from you the club of public sentiment. No one will want to unjustly rob you of your land if there are public witnesses to the robbery.

When a debt adjustment committee has suggested a fair settlement as its voluntary action, or when the conciliator has taken the case to court for you and suggested what he thinks is a fair settlement to the federal judge, the holder of the mortgage is risking the condemnation of public sentiment if he refuses, and public sentiment fairly, justly, fearlessly used is the greatest force in this nation.

* * * * *

DEPRESSION'S WINDFALL

Another bit of silver lining behind the swiftly vanishing cloud of depression came to light the other day with reports of the fire loss for the first quarter of 1935.

Although figures for California were not available, the state is known to have shared in a reduction of 19 per cent of last year's total.

When depression began, fire losses expressed in dollars started their decline, and went steadily downward. For example three years ago the loss was almost double that of 1934.

One reason for this is that property values have shrunk, so that when a building burns now it is marked up in smaller figures than it would have been in, say, 1929.

But now that we have eliminated much needless waste of millions in unretrievable economic wealth, our object ought to be to keep the loss small as property values begin to rise again.

Are you careless with matches and with cigarets? Do you let your chimney go too long without cleaning? Are you aware of the danger of faulty electric wiring?

These are, in the order named, the principal causes of fires in California. If we want to save millions, we might ask ourselves these questions once in a while.

* * * * *

LICENSED CRIME

It is not the criminal's cunning that we must fear most. It is not his cold-bloodedness, nor even his gun. It is his parole.

In spite of the incessant pleading of an aroused public, in spite of tirades in the public prints, of constant efforts by sincere public servants, of drastic political shake-ups—in spite of all this, dangerous, incorrigible criminals are still being released from prisons to prey on society. And Californa prisons have been no exception.

The two men who kidnaped little George Weyerhauser and threatened to kill him if his distraught parents failed to pay them $200,000, had both been paroled not long before.

Waley, after building up a long prison record punctuated with paroles, had been sentenced to 15 years in the Idaho penitentiary for burglary and was paroled after 15 months!

Mahan was paroled from the same place after serving but six years of a 26 year sentence.

Further tirades against the abuse will serve little purpose. They will become monotonous, if not a little ridiculous, after a while. The call now is for a definite decision.

Are we capable of administering the parole system properly? If so, we must prove it. If not, we must drop it altogether.

* * * * *

PRESENTING THE NEW TAX BILL

Now that the lawmakers have gone home, the average taxpayer in California is beginning to wonder how soon it will be before his purse is as empty as the legislative halls at Sacramento.

In the next two years he will have to dig up $120,000,000 more than he did in the 1933-35 biennium. The new levies, if they applied equally to everyone, would call for $9.50 from each of the 6,000,000 persons in California each year.

Not that the representatives of the people fell down on the job. As a matter of fact, it could have been a lot worse. Those nuisance taxes so strongly advocated at the session's start are not on the list. There will be no boosted gas tax, no tobacco, no beer, no theater tax levied by the state. Although the sales tax is raised, that on food was dropped, which means the total for each family will probably be slightly smaller.

Bank and corporation taxes will provide some $17,000,00 in new money while the new income tax will yield $21,000,000, and inheritance taxes will be increased.

No, the legislators didn't end so badly on the job they set out to do. The question is, however, whether or not they set out on the right job in the first place.

The cry all along was for $120,000,000 in new taxes. Few voices were raised in a plea to slash the costs of government, the waste and the sinecures, the duplication and the red tape—so that a large piece of that 120 million might not have been needed.

As always, the politicians chose to dip more deeply into the taxpayer's purse, rather than curtail the largess on which they thrive.

Congregational Church Notes

This Sunday and the following Sunday there will be union services of the Congregational and Methodist churches. The Rev. Bennett will deliver the message on both occasions while the Rev. Bowling is away on vacation. The morning worship will be at 11 o'clock in the Methodist church and the evening worship will be at 7:45 in the Congregational church. The United youth groups will meet in the garden of the S. N. Hedegard home on Winchester road at 6:30 p. m. where college and high school groups will discuss "Armaments and Peace." Al Beer will lead. The juniors will meet under the leadership of Miss Dorothy Merriman.

Ancient Anchor Found

Believed to have once belonged to a galley of the old naval republic of Pisa, a 12-foot anchor was found recently off the coast of Italy near Leghorn.

Mrs. Horace H. Person was taken suddenly ill Friday evening and was taken to the hospital Saturday where she underwent an operation for acute appendicitis. At last report she is improving steadily and her many Campbell friends are pleased to note her rapid recovery.

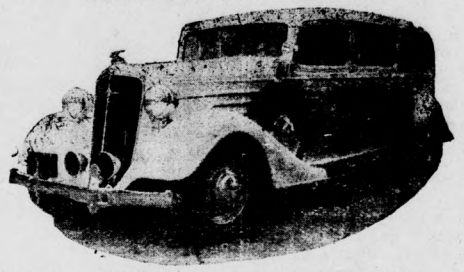
You will find a variety of
Well Baked Bread
Delicious and Nutritious
QUALITY BREAD
at the
SARATOGA Home Bakery
FRANK BAUM
SARATOGA 78-W

Norwegian Fiskeboller :: "Ryking" Swedish Knackebrod Imported, and other Scandinavian Products
Genova Delicatessen
RAVIOLI and NOODLES
Fresh Salads Daily
PHONE SANTA CLARA 673
970 Franklin St., Santa Clara, Calif.

Wm. Lorimer and Co.
Carpets, Stoves, Etc.
Highest Prices paid for Second Hand Furniture or exchanged as part payment for new.
460 S. 1st St., San Jose
Phone Columbia 816

Buy Your
SCANDINAVIAN
FOOD PRODUCTS
from
ANDERSON'S
FOOD MARKET
999 S. 1st., Bal 180, San Jose

AMBULANCE SERVICE



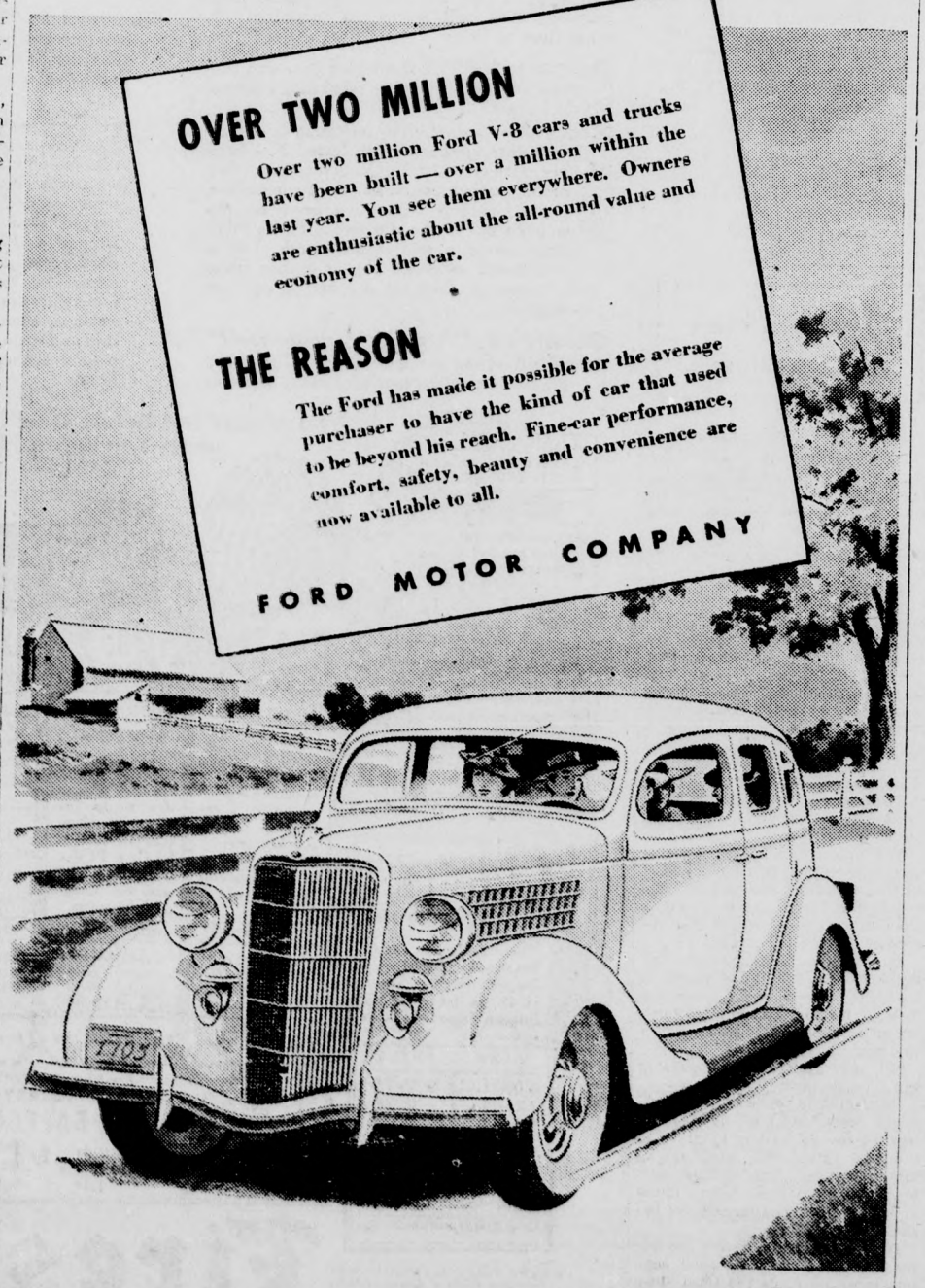
RIDE with SAFETY—Neat, clean, careful attendants; new equipment. San Jose, Santa Clara and Willow Glen, $5; Campbell, $6; Los Gatos, $8
Ballard 862 Physicians' Exchange, Col. 2260
San Jose Ambulance Co., W. P. Freeman, Mgr.

SPECIAL 3 DAY SALE
SEAT COVERS — Durable fabrics — coupes, 89c; sedans and coaches, $1.59. 89c
GOGGLES — Real goggle type glasses. Protect your eyes from sun glare. 13c
WRENCH SETS — 6 open end wrenches in set—fit 12 different size nuts. 69c
EXTENSION LAMPS — 20 foot cord. Handy around house or garage. 98c
FLASHLIGHTS — CARRY ONE IN YOUR CAR FOR EMERGENCY. 29¢
WEDGE CUSHIONS — Add comfort to driving. Durable, good quality. 55c
Amazing LOW PRICES!
Firestone AUTO SUPPLY and SERVICE STORES
599 South First Street San Jose, Calif.

AUTO
. RACES .
SUNDAY, JUNE 30TH
8 BIG EVENTS 8
San Jose Speedway

Shampooing, Fingerwaving, etc. - Modern Equipment
Sally Havens Beauty Shop
No. 12 South Third Street, Campbell
PHONE 37 FOR APPOINTMENT

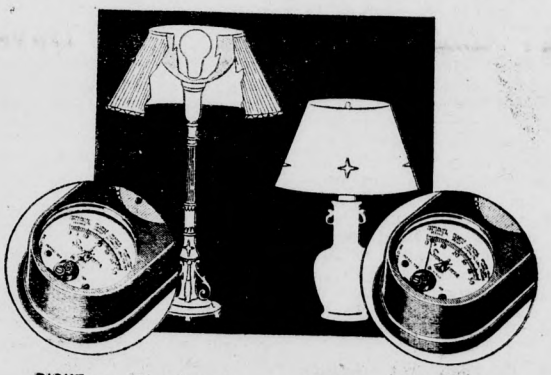
"WATCH THE FORDS GO BY"


OVER TWO MILLION
Over two million Ford V-8 cars and trucks have been built — over a million within the last year. You see them everywhere. Owners are enthusiastic about the all-round value and economy of the car.
THE REASON
The Ford has made it possible for the average purchaser to have the kind of car that used to be beyond his reach. Fine-car performance, comfort, safety, beauty and convenience are now available to all.
FORD MOTOR COMPANY

SEE THE FORD EXHIBITION AT THE CALIFORNIA PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION AT SAN DIEGO

HOME REPAIRS
IF YOU CAN'T FIX IT BRING IT TO US
No man living can FILE a lawn mower
Phone Santa CLARA 232-W
1970 THE ALAMEDA

SEE *for yourself*
THE RIGHT AND WRONG OF LAMPS AND LIGHT!



RIGHT . . . *At a distance of 1½ feet from this lamp a minimum of 20 units of light are procured. This quantity of light scientists say is needed for reading fine print.*

WRONG . . . *A decorative lamp of low height and narrow shade. At a distance of 1½ feet—the correct seeing distance—only a few units of light are produced. Such a lamp causes eyestrain.*

Without cost to you a P. G. & E. sales-service representative will gladly check your home lighting with a Sight Meter

NOW you can have a lamp designed for eye comfort as well as ornamental and decorative beauty. It is the lamp designed by the Illuminating Engineering Society to meet the need of Better Light for Better Sight. Due to remarkable improvements in design, this lamp is unlike the many ordinary lamps you may now have in your home or have seen for sale on the bargain counters.

Here are four good reasons why these radically different lamps give you more light for your money and protect the eyesight of every child, youth or adult who uses them for reading, study or sewing.

It gives several times as much light as the ordinary lamp because the shade is wide at the bottom and open at the top and gives light a chance to spread over a wider area.

It gives soft, diffused light without glare because of its inside opal glass diffuser and reflector.

It gives light from correct height because the standard is high enough to allow light to spread where you need it.

It gives beauty and decoration because more symmetrical proportions between shade and standard are possible.

Protect your eyes and the eyes of your family with one of these new lamps. They are made in either floor or table models. Prices are very moderate and within the range of everyone.

SEE YOUR DEALER OR THE
P·G·and E·
PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY
Owned · Operated · Managed by Californians
125-638

People's Choice For U. S. Judge

By John W. Rice

Seeking appointment as judge of the U. S. district court of northern California, O. H. Speciale, prominent attorney of San Jose, is without a doubt the people's choice for this office.

Mr. Speciale's record as a lawyer in Santa Clara county is ample proof that he is thoroughly qualified for this office. His sincere practice has made him one of the best liked attorneys in central California, and his integrity is praised by people in all walks of life. If the candidate is selected on his merits, it is certain that Mr. Speciale will be appointed.

Mr. Speciale has been indorsed by organized labor of Santa Clara county, the Jeffersonian club, the Farmers Brotherhood of America, incorporated, and a majority of the lawyers of this county, all the officials of the city of San Jose, the Italian-American club, the Portuguese-American club, Slavonian-American club, and many other prominent individuals and organizations. He is also a booster for the Townsend plan.

Use for Casein

Casein, a product made from milk, is used to make buttons, belt buckles, combs, hairbrushes, mirrors and other articles.

Morgan a Welshman

Henry Morgan, the scourge of the Spanish Main, was a Welshman—a pirate who became a knight and served eventually as governor of Jamaica

Civil Exams for Editors and Illustrators

The United States Civil Service commission has announced open competitive examinations as follows:

Technical editor, and senior and associate technical editors, $3,200 to $4,600 a year, forest service, department of agriculture.

Commercial illustrator, $1,800 a year, and assistant commercial illustrator, $1,620 a year, farm credit administration.

All states except South Dakota, Utah, Iowa, Vermont, Maryland, and the District of Columbia have received less than their quota of appointments in the apportioned departmental service in Washington, D. C.

Full information may be obtained from Mrs. O. A. Putnam, secretary of the United States civil service board of examiners at the post office in Campbell.

County Hospital Nurse Killed by Los Gatan's Car

Knocked to the pavement by an automobile as she crossed the Los Gatos highway in front of the county hospital last night, Miss Faye Thomas, 50, sister of Justice Leon Thomas of Gilroy, suffered injuries which resulted in her death at ? o'clock this morning.

Miss Thomas, a nurse at the county hospital, had just come off shift and was crossing the road to the nurses' quarters in a cottage a few yards away. She was struck by a car driven by Lowell E. Andrews, 20, route 3, box 124, Los Gatos. Accompanying Andrews was Alfred Furtado, 745 Rincon avenue, Campbell, Norma Domenici, 60 Rincon avenue, and Patrick Haggird, also of Campbell.

....Andrews stopped at once, and the party carried the unconscious woman into the hospital. There physicians said she had suffered a fractured skull. Judge Tmohas was notified of the accident and hastened to his sister's bedside, arriving shortly before she died.

....The accident was investigated by Officers Robert Byers and Nick Ladner of the highway patrol, and Deputies Leo Baker.. and.. Carl Shulz of Sheriff George W. Lyle's office

S. J. Semaira of the new Havens-Semaira Canning corporation, packing at the California plant, arrived with his family Sunday and has rented the A. W. Smith home on North Second street. J. W. Havens of the same company, is established on South Third street.

Provision of Constitution

The Supreme Court of the United States is unique. It is the only Federal court of the country which has its existence provided for in the Constitution. Other courts were created by statute.

LUMBER MILL WORK

CAMPBELL LUMBER CO.

PHONE 113

All Kinds Building Material

Licensed Applicators of Composition Shingle Roofs

10 YEAR HOME LOANS

Quickly and simply arranged on a monthly-payment basis at current banking rates, without brokerage or premium. Full details at our nearby office.

Since 1854

AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY

COMMERCIAL BANKING MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM SAVINGS TRUST

172

Mission Electric Co.

58 South Second St., San Jose

Monarch Electric Ranges
Grunow Electric Refrigerators

Fixtures - Appliances

Hardware-Plumbing
Heating

Paints and Oils

Competent Workmen

C. H. WHITMAN

Phone 134

FIELD'S STORE

SPECIALS for THURS., FRI. and SAT.

Briardale Ground Chocolate, 1-lb. can	28c
C and H Sugar, 10-lb. bag	55c
Del Monte Salmon, No. 1 tall	19c
La France Powder, 3 for	25c
SATINA, 2 for	15c
Maxwell House Coffee, 1-lb. can	28c
White King gran. soap, lrg.	29c
White King Laundry Soap, 6 bars	17c
Scotty Allen's Dog Food, 1's tall, 3 for	25c
Briardale Apple Souce, No. 2 tin	14c
Briardale Bathroom tissue, 3 for	23c
Westlake Peaches, No. 2 1-2 cans	17c
Westlake Shrimps, 5-oz. tins	13c
Vermont Maid Syrup, 12-oz jug 18c, or Sperry Pancake flour, 28-oz., 17c; both, 33c	
Briardale Sliced Pineapple, No. 2 1-2 can	19c

All prices given here to conform with the NRA codes. Errors will be corrected by sales at proper prices.

FIELD'S STORE

PHONE 127 SERVICE and DEPENDABILITY

TAKE YEAST

TASTE ONLY MILK CHOCOLATE

5¢

WANTADS

FOUND—A small turtle. Owner identify and pay for ad at Press Office, 24 North Central Ave.

SQUARE PIANO wanted. Phone Campbell 21-J. tfc

CLARINET and Sax teacher. Beginners a specialty. Frank H. Gibson. Tel. Campbell 122. 4tp

BERRIES—Red and black raspberries; black berries. F. W. Mitchell, Phone Campbell 28F3. tfc

Al Bulmore's Market

For the best meats available at reasonable prices -a trial will convince you

Free Delivery - Tel. 290

LOOK!

SAN JOSE'S BIGGEST NEW AND USED CAR MARKET

60 Chevrolets Sold And Delivered First 26 Days of June!

This means our stock of used cars has increased by many units—giving us a complete stock of

Prices Slashed!

SEDANS COACHES COUPES TRUCKS

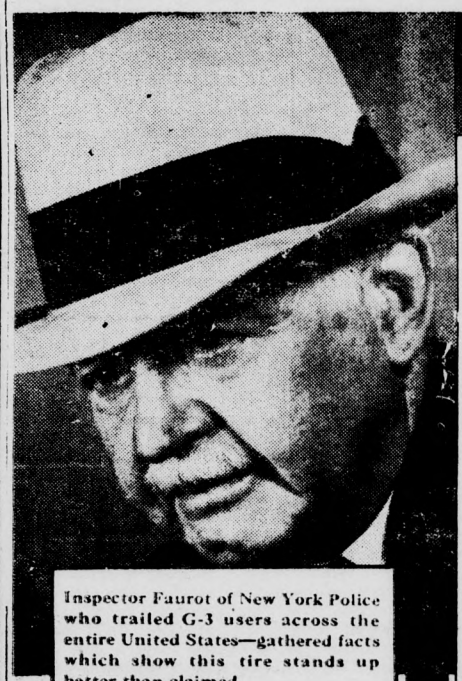
Easy Terms

Each Used Car Guaranteed "O. K." by

GARDEN CITY CHEVROLET CO.

6th & E. Santa Clara Sts.
Opposite Medico Dental Bldg.

An Assurance of Honest Value!



Inspector Faurot of New York Police who trailed G-3 users across the entire United States—gathered facts which show this tire stands up better than claimed.

Advertisement shown here is one of a series appearing in The Saturday Evening Post, Collier's, Liberty, Time, etc.

HOT ON THE TRAIL OF TIRE KILLERS THIS RELENTLESS SLEUTH RAN DOWN THE UNVARNISHED TRUTH ABOUT G3

GOODYEAR

PROVED—GREATER SAFETY AND 43% MORE NON-SKID MILEAGE

For your July 4th trip—and many, many trips to come—invest now in the SAFETY of this Greatest Goodyear Tire Ever Built. Come see the wider, flatter, thicker tread—closer-nested non-skid blocks and riding ribs—and other features that explain its Extra Safety, Extra Mileage, Extra Value.

All Goodyears on Easy Terms

Speedway Tires as low as 51c A WEEK

EASY TO BUY ON TIME

GOODYEAR

JONES SERVICE STATION

Opposite Schools Phone 111

EVIDENCE PILES UP...

PROVED! 43% MORE MILES of REAL NON-SKID—frequently exceeded.

PROVED! GOODYEAR MARGIN of SAFETY stops cars quicker in emergency.

PROVED! SUPER-TWIST CORD gives PROTECTION against blowouts.

Yet this Amazing Tire—Guaranteed against road hazards and defects COSTS YOU NO EXTRA PRICE.

Coty

ANNOUNCES

REGULAR $1.10 POWDER

NOW 75c

(limited time only)

The same exquisite Coty Powder, just as you have always seen it for $1.10. Scented with the four most popular Coty perfumes, L'Aimant, L'Origan, Emeraude, "Paris," each in its own distinctive box. Twelve skin-true shades to choose from.

Send 10 cents to Coty, New York, Dept. A.N., for samples of three shades of the new Coty Lipstick (enough for 18 applications).

A SINGLE TELEPHONE CALL has often been the means of saving someone's property or even a life. A telephone on your farm will cost so little, and mean so much, that you'll wonder how you ever did without it.

THE PACIFIC TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Washington Digest

National Topics Interpreted
by William Bruckart

National Press Building Washington, D. C.

Washington.—President Roosevelt appears to be facing a considerable amount of trouble as his plans move forward for administration of the $5,000,000,000 work-relief fund. The difficulties confronting the President are of two kinds, each likely to prove embarrassing. At this writing it is impossible to forecast what the end will be but the circumstances of the situation that has been brewing some weeks seem to warrant a recital of the facts.

Trouble for Roosevelt

It will be remembered that during the long drawn out congressional fight preceding passage of the $5,000,000,000 appropriation there were numerous open accusations and many more mumblings underneath that the fund would be used by the administration to some extent at least for political purposes. Most observers thought at that time that the accusations were simply representative of a boiling political pot. It was felt also that opponents of the President were fomenting discontent and defections in his ranks in order to establish a record for later political campaigning.

Now, however, a different aspect appears. The patronage question has bobbed up. It is coupled with complaints in many states against federal encroachment upon states' rights. So, it is made to appear that Mr. Roosevelt is faced with a determined element which is battling against his policies not so much because he is a New Dealer as because they believe federal power has been extended to a new boundary and this breeds a fear of further subordination and subjugation of state authorities. The recent meeting of the governors' conference at Biloxi, Miss., constitutes ample proof, if further evidence be needed, of the uprising out in the states against encroachment on state affairs by the Washington administration. History records numerous instances where heretofore the Washington government has sought to extend the scope of its power in one way or another, usually in minor matters. In every instance this move has been met by a solid phalanx of state officials and state leaders who have promptly put the federal government back in its constitutional place. As far as research discloses, however, the Biloxi governors' conference is the first instance in which the chief executives of states have come out so openly with their declarations that the federal government had gone too far.

* * *

Political Phase

The other phase of the difficulties faced by Mr. Roosevelt links possibly more directly with the politics in the situation than does that which I have just discussed. While the states' rights question and the potentialities of a further subordination of state authorities to the will of the federal government ties in directly with the President's expressed desire for constitutional revision, the second factor carries possibilities of important political defections in the ranks of the Democratic party.

Again, the governors' conference gives a clue. State officials must maintain their own political organizations. Unless they do so they sink quickly into oblivion. During the last fifteen years the office of governor in a good many states has been looked upon as a stepping stone to the senate or to the Presidency. Consequently, unless the governor who has political ambitions holds his own lines fast his chances are gone. Since the federal government has so much money to spend in each one of the states it becomes obvious that the governors look with longing eyes at the cash. If they control the expenditure they wield an enormous power.

Aubrey Williams, assistant emergency relief administrator here, let the cat out of the bag in his speech to the governors at Biloxi. Few plainer words could have been chosen than were used by Mr. Williams in imparting to the governors' conference the information that Relief Administrator Hopkins and Works Administrator Ickes were going to pick their own men in most, if not all, states. Naturally, the governors began to wonder what was left for them. When they discovered they were holding an empty bag containing no checks which they can sign, their wrath knew no bounds.

* * *

Other Difficulties

And there are further complications in the work relief spending program. It will be recalled that a good many senators and representatives did not conceal their antagonism for Secretary Ickes while the $5,000,000,000 bill was before them. Indeed, some of them laid down an irrevocable position demanding that Mr. Ickes, public works administrator under the old order, should have nothing to do with the new fund, whereupon the President soothed their hurts by saying that he himself would direct the spending, and his promises are regarded as having saved the day.

When the new set-up was announced, however, Mr. Ickes was found to be a part of it. It is true that theoretically his position is of less consequence than that of Relief Administrator Hopkins and that he is also subordinate in a way to Frank C. Walker, who was brought in as a new co-ordinating element. As the program develops Mr. Hopkins appears more and more to be the big shot. His influence predominates. It must be added, however, that his policies and those enumerated by Mr. Ickes are not in accord.

The divergence of views between Mr. Hopkins and Mr. Ickes was shown in illuminating fashion the other day when these two officials held press conferences the same day.

Mr. Ickes, who believes the administration never has made a real try at "pump priming" by use of its public works program, argued the impossibility of conducting real public works on any substantial scale under the present Roosevelt program of spending. Mr. Hopkins, on the other hand, discoursed at length on his favorite theme, the necessity of planning projects from the standpoint of potentials in providing employment. The Hopkins policy takes no account of the question of permanence on the projects. It contemplates only the factors involved in getting immediate work. Mr. Ickes takes the position that recovery cannot be gained unless public works projects serve not only to give jobs but to induce other lines of businesses to commence operation. Mr. Hopkins points to previous experiences in the present administration with these attempts at priming the pump and causing related jobs to prosper, while Mr. Ickes inferentially, at least, holds that it is better to continue trying to prime the pump than to give up the job or use the money in the Hopkins fashion. While this little difference of opinion between the two high ranking officials may not seem important, the consensus of opinion is that it had the effect of slowing up the work of spending the vast sums of money. Most folks believe it will take much longer than a year in which to spend the $5,000,000,000 anyway so that any additional delay puts further back the ultimate consummation of the works relief program.

There is another element of this situation deserving of consideration. It is Mr. Hopkins who is picking the President's representatives in the various states where the federal government has taken over the management of relief expenditures. Mr. Hopkins is not a politician, has never had experience in that field and gives every appearance of being wholly unconcerned about political advices. The result naturally is that Mr. Roosevelt is being "placed on the spot" in a number of instances through Mr. Hopkins' appointments.

* * *

Republicans Awaking

The sleepy Republicans show signs of arousing. The administration has been trying to ignore the Springfield conference of "Grass Roots" Republicans and has succeeded except for Spokesman Farley, who, as head of the Democratic national committee and postmaster general and political patronage dispenser, had to shoot back in his characteristic fashion. Other than his outburst, silent treatment has been the medicine prescribed respecting the Republican uprising.

If Mr. Roosevelt kept his radio tuned on while the Springfield meeting of Republicans was in session, he must have harkened back to a similar circumstance involving his predecessor, Herbert Hoover. Of course, every one knew then that Mr. Hoover was too thin-skinned politically to stand up under such machine gun fire. Few of us suspected that Mr. Roosevelt had the same characteristic because he had been under political gun fire much more than Mr. Hoover. Notwithstanding White House silence on the Springfield meeting, however, the word leaks out that the President has been some irked, if not disgusted, by the attack on fundamentals of the New Deal. It will be remembered that for the first time the Republican opposition singled out what the opponents believe to be eighteen vulnerable spots in the New Deal program.

Here in Washington observers are watching closely to discover how the President intends to offset the Republican criticism. If and when he fights back, it is believed his general tactical plan for 1936 will be disclosed. Republicans also are watching. There are to be more of these so-called "Grass Roots" conferences and if by any chance the President tips his hand before these other meetings are held, insiders among the Republicans insist they are prepared to take full advantage of the disclosures.

© Western Newspaper Union.

BRISBANE
THIS WEEK

Wealth Is Wages
Most Constant Market
Wages and Prosperity
Long Wants Chunks

The American Cotton Manufacturers' association, at Charlotte, N. C., promises not to reduce wages or increase hours, an excellent pledge, as important to the employing, prosperous class as to workers. This was well put by W. J. Cameron, speaking for Henry Ford, announcing restoration of the six dollars a day minimum wage, which will cost Henry Ford $2,000,000 a month! Said Mr. Cameron:

Arthur Brisbane

"The finest possible method of distributing the nation's goods is through wages. They represent work done and useful wealth created; they never drain or tax the country—they add substance and strength. . . .

"It is impossible to exaggerate the dependence of the country upon wages earned and paid, or the happy effect of a return of wages after a period of decline. . . . The expenditures of the rich cannot support any basic business in this country; for in the first place we have very few people who can be called rich; and in the second place, neither their needs nor their buying power is sufficient to support even a medium-sized industry of any sort.

"The largest, most varied and most constant market in the world is the wage-earning American people. They handle the bulk of the money; it is their needs and standards that keep the wheels turning. If they can't buy it doesn't matter who else can or does and their buying power is wages."

Business men who think wealth can be taken out of the wages of working men, should read those words in italics, carefully, and they should be read by any workers that have listened to demagogues telling them. "Take it away from the rich. That is the way to be happy." There are not enough "rich" to go around, but with full production, full consumption, good wages and reasonable leisure, affording time to spend and enjoy the good wages, American prosperity for all that has grown steadily in the past would continue to grow.

Have wages and prosperity increased? They have.

First, a President of the United States once complained, publicly and without rebuke, that you could not hire a good worker in this country for less than $100 a year, about 30 cents a day.

Second, McMasters, the historian, tells you that in the early days only one American mechanic, a New England carpenter, could earn as much as one dollar a day.

Third, in 1914, when the automobile industry was young, Henry Ford's minimum wage was $2.34 a day. It was in January, 1914, that the new minimum was changed to $5 a day.

The senate rejects Senator Long's proposition to spend five thousand million dollars a year benevolently, and raise the money by taking "chunks" out of large fortunes.

This process, the senator's "share-the-wealth" idea, might last a little while, but after the large fortunes were all gone the "share-the-wealth" gentlemen might begin taking "chunks" out of each other.

J. Pierpont Morgan of New York who sold valuable pictures here, and sold them well, proving business ability, in London is selling costly miniatures.

Some ask why Mr. Morgan, who is prosperous, sells works of art that cannot be replaced. The reply might properly be "That is my business." Perhaps he sees ahead conditions in which "real money" will be better than miniatures.

Telegram, dated Washington, from Congressman P. L. Gassaway. Try to be as cheerful as he is:

"Just returned from trip through Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. Crops are good out there. Prosperity is certain. Couldn't get breakfast in railroad restaurant on account of crowd."

Jackie Kaul, a New York boy, five years old, thought kidnaped, is found in the East river, drowned by accident, undoubtedly.

After dreadful anxiety, to know the truth brings relief to the parents. The sad death of this child shows how faith and a belief in the hereafter console human beings. Faith that their child is happy in another world, and has been happy and safe ever since they first missed him, makes their grief bearable.

© King Features Syndicate, Inc.
WNU Service.

GOLDEN PHANTOMS

Fascinating Tales of Lost Mines

by Editha L. Watson

©W.N.U.

DUTCH-IRISH MYSTERY

FORT COLLINS, COLO., was really a fort in early days, and the soldiers of that era were much like those of today—intensely interested in the curious happenings that came to their attention.

So when an Irishman and a Dutchman came to Fort Collins with a load of gold and proceeded to go on a lively spree, the soldiers noticed it, and when this was repeated several times they began to wish that they knew the source of all this wealth. They even went so far as to hire an Indian to follow the pair on their next trip out.

One day the partners set out up the Cache-la-Poudre, and their red shadow lurked behind just out of sight. The Indian had made one mistake—he had not figured on a long journey, hence had not taken much in the way of provisions with him. After three days, the smell from his quarry's campfire grew to be entirely too tantalizing; the Indian took time out to hunt a deer and prepare a square meal for himself, and while he was following this new trail a deep snow fell, blotting out all signs of the two miners.

On a later visit to Fort Collins, the odd pair invested in a burro to carry their packs, and a little later they disposed of the small beast and bought an ox. Apparently, business was good. Then, one day, they came in on foot, tired and disgusted, and said that a bear had killed the ox.

It was during this visit that the Irish and Dutch temperaments began to pall on each other. They fought and the Dutchman went down, and died as a result of his wounds.

Now was a splendid chance for the soldiers to satisfy their curiosity, and they grasped it eagerly. The Irishman was a murderer, and must be punished—unless he might be persuaded to tell the secret source of the gold. With a rope around his neck, he was harangued by the men in uniform.

Perhaps the prisoner felt that he could out-bluff his captors. No, he shouted, he would tell nothing! He would die rather than let them know the source of his gold!

"Let's hang him a little, boys—give him the feel of the rope. Maybe that will loosen his tongue," was the suggestion, and the unfortunate Irishman was hoisted into the air. "Now let him down," and the rope was slackened. But the experiment failed; excitement, fear, and rough handling had proved too much, and the Irishman was dead.

Billy Melins left Nebraska in 1889 and went to Fort Collins to haul lumber for a sawmill on the Cache la Poudre. He often stopped at a mining camp, halfway on his route, called Manhattan. One Saturday night he heard that some tourists were anxious about their son, who had ridden away on his pony and had not come back. Melins joined in an unsuccessful search, but the lad showed up next day, and he had a strange story to tell.

He had become confused the afternoon before, he said, and when his pony started to follow an old trail near nightfall, he was glad enough to give the animal its head. The trail led to a deserted cabin, where the bones of an ox lay before the door, and some specimens of ore sat on a shelf inside.

Melins was interested. This must be the lost mine that the Irishman and the Dutchman had worked. He found an old prospector, a half-crazy soul whose mind had gone wandering out into the mountains, and the two set out to find the cabin, guided by the boy's story.

Sure enough, the cabin was there as he had said, and a dim trail—evidently the trail to the mine—led back up the canyon. The old prospector lost all sanity at the sight. He rushed up the path, and Melins hurried after, in time to see him dash into a tunnel and almost immediately dash out again, followed by a bear! The crazy prospector was wild with rage. In his fury, he leaped at Melins, and it was all the younger man could do to protect himself and get the old fellow back to camp. After that Melins made no more trips in search of treasure.

* * *

Previous to this time there had been a large number of murders on the old Overland trail. Men returning from California, bringing sacks of gold "to show the folks back East," had been waylaid and killed, and their valuables taken. The criminals had never been caught.

But, with the death of the quarrelsome partners, the depredations ceased. Some one who had a mind for adding two and two, began to investigate, and this is what he learned:

There never was a mine. The boy and his pony, and Billy Melins and his crazy prospector, either told fables or were part of the legend themselves. For the source of the Dutch-Irish gold was in no Colorado ore, but in the pockets of the murdered travelers.

POULTRY

FOWL POX WEAKENS NEW LAYING CROPS

Disease May Strike at Any Time of Year.

Supplied by the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois.—WNU Service.

No matter how high poultry prices may go next fall and winter, the new crop of layers which farmers are now building up will never be profitable if fowl pox gains a foothold.

Outbreaks of fowl pox, if promptly diagnosed, may be suppressed by proper cleaning and disinfection of the premises and by destruction of all infected birds. If a large number of fowls are infected, destruction is not so practical a measure as sanitation coupled with vaccination.

While the disease may be more frequent during the coming fall and winter months, it may occur at any time of the year. Chickens and turkeys of all ages are susceptible to fowl pox, but the effects are more serious in young cockerels and pullets than in mature fowls. The death rate in young stock may be high in some outbreaks. Fowls that do recover often are stunted. In pullets that are laying and in older laying stock, the malady lowers production and in some cases stops it entirely.

All birds in the flock should be vaccinated if symptoms of the disease are detected or if there is danger of fowl pox being introduced into the flock. Either fowl pox or pigeon pox vaccine may be used, but pigeon pox vaccine is less effective. Its use is best limited to cases where a severe reaction may cut egg production or injure weak birds. Immunity to the disease lasts from six months to the life of the bird.

The best time for vaccinating flocks on infected premises is in late summer, at least two months before the birds begin to lay. Pullets that are to be vaccinated should be given sufficient time to recover completely from the effects of the handling and treatment before entering production.

Eggs for the Incubator Need Careful Attention

Eggs to be used in an incubator should be selected from healthy, vigorous hens that are good producers, says Prof. A. L. Romanoff of the department of poultry husbandry at Cornell university.

"Use eggs uniform in size, shape, and color and of good shell texture, because all of these qualities are transmitted to the new generation of chicks. Do not wash the eggs to be used in the incubator, as washing destroys the cuticle, an outside layer of the shell that keeps out harmful bacteria."

Professor Romanoff advises that eggs be kept only for a reasonable time before they are placed in the incubator. They should be protected from dust, dry or humid air, and extremely high or low temperatures. The wrong temperature may kill the developing chick even before incubation.

Peat Moss Found Useful

Known and used by thousands of farmers and dairymen as a sanitary and highly valuable bedding for animals, German peat moss is equally useful to the gardener and poultryman. It is pure vegetable, the best humus making material, and has high moisture retaining power. It also neutralizes acids resulting from artificial fertilizers. It is valuable as a summer mulch covering, to keep grass green and ideal for use in chick brooder houses and poultry runs, as it is noninflammable and prevents spread of vermin.

In the Poultry Yard

An egg a day does its bit toward keeping the doctor away.

* * *

Both disease and worms can better be controlled when hens are confined.

* * *

The demand for frozen poultry in England continues at satisfactory prices.

* * *

There are three chickens on farms for each person in the United States.

* * *

Infertile eggs, produced from flocks without males, are most satisfactory for preserving purposes.

* * *

Keeping only standard bred flocks for breeding is an important factor in determining egg size, shape and color.

* * *

It is an economic waste for farmers to rear a new flock of layers each year, disposing of the two-year-old hens because they will not produce enough eggs to pay their board.

* * *

The raising of a flock of geese is so simple that every farmer should avail himself of the opportunity. The expense is very small. The birds require very little care, either summer or winter.

With the Always Popular Ruffles

PATTERN 2220

Perhaps the reason girls love ruffles is because men "adore" them. You'll be very definitely "dated" (in more ways than one) when you appear in Fashion's newest scoop—Double Tiered Ruffles—some Sunday afternoon! What more heavenly than 2220 made up in soft powder blue printed chiffon? That ruffle that starts and ends very conservatively at the waistline, looks its fluttery best at the shoulder with the help of the sleeve ruffle! A cool way to eliminate sleeve difficulty, too. The skirt takes just enough flare to give it graceful movement. Less expensive but just as lovely in organdy or sheer print cotton!

Pattern 2220 is available in sizes 14, 16, 18, 20, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40. Size 16 takes 3½ yards 39 inch fabric. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.

SEND FIFTEEN CENTS (15c) in coins or stamps (coins preferred) for this pattern. Write plainly name, address, and style number. BE SURE TO STATE SIZE.

Address orders to Sewing Circle Pattern department, 243 West Seventeenth Street, New York City.

Smiles

COMPLAINT

"Are you complaining of the cost of living?"

"I am," answered Farmer Corntossel. "When I go to town it costs me all out of reason to have my pants pressed."

Naughty Ghost

Willie—Mother, you know the ghost that you told me about that is in that dark closet where you keep the cake?

Mother—Yes.

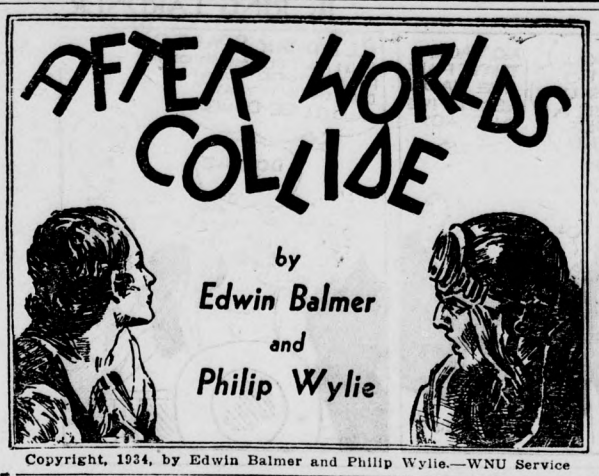
Willie—Well, the ghost took all the cookies that were in there.—Border Cities Star.

Stand Not Understood

"What do your constituents think of the stand you are making?"

"I don't know," observed Senator Sorghum. "Every time I think I have made a stand some of 'em get together and threaten me with notice that it's my move."

WNU—12 26—35



Copyright, 1934, by Edwin Balmer and Philip Wylie.—WNU Service

SYNOPSIS

Under the leadership of Cole Hendron, noted American scientist, over 300 persons escape in two Space Ships just before a cosmic collision that wiped out the earth, and land on Bronson Beta. A smooth, straight metal roadway indicates that whoever once lived on Bronson Beta had swift moving vehicles. Thousands of giant meteors hurtle through the sky, but no one is hurt. The meteors are fragments of the earth's moon, destroyed before the earth was wiped out. Tony Drake and Professor Higgins, distinguished botanist, discover a river bottom green with vegetation.

CHAPTER II—Continued

—3—

They collected samples of soil, then started back, side by side. They walked eagerly for a while as they wished to hurry the news of their discovery to the camp. As they rested for a moment Tony's eyes lighted on a feature of the landscape which was not natural and he suddenly exclaimed: "By George, Higgins, we should have followed that road! It went south a little inland from the coast, and there it is."

They walked together to the road and stepped upon its smooth hard surface. The road curved only when the natural topography made the problem of grading it very difficult.

There were a few bends, however, and upon rounding one of these, they came abruptly upon an object which made both of the men scramble from the road and stand and stare silently. The object was a machine—or rather what was left of a machine. It was crushed against a pinnacle of rock at the end of one of the rare curves in the road. The very manner in which it stood against the rock wall suggested how it had arrived there; it had been one of the vehicles which the creatures of the planet drove or rode, and rounding the curve at too high a speed it had shot off the highway and smashed head-on into the wall of stone.

The two men bent over it, then touched it. They exchanged glances without speaking. The thing still glittered in the sunlight—the metal which composed it being evidently rust-proof. An unidentifiable fragment lay on the ground beside it; and Tony, picking it up, found to his surprise that it was extremely light, lighter even than aluminum. The engine was twisted and mangled, as was the rest of the car. It was impossible to guess what the original shape of the vehicle had been, but it was conceivable that an expert might decide what type engine had driven it.

"An automobile," Higgins said at last.

"With an engine like none I have ever heard of. It must have been going frightfully fast."

"Did you see the wheels?"

"They were big."

"They didn't have pneumatic tires, just a ribbon of some yielding material around them."

"You wouldn't need rubber tires on a road as smooth as this."

They walked quickly now and by and by in the distance they saw the summit of the Ark. They ran to the encampment, bringing their news.

An hour later nearly every one from the Ark was gathered around the machine. Bates and Maltby, who were perhaps the best engineers and mechanics among them, except Hendron, stepped out of the circle of fascinated onlookers. Behind them walked Jeremiah Post, the metallurgist of the company. These three men, together with Hendron, began painstakingly and slowly to examine the wreck.

Finally Hendron, after a brief sotto voce colloquy with Post, Bates and Maltby, addressed the crowd of people.

"Well, friends," he said simply, "until we have had time to take this apparatus back to camp and study it more thoroughly we will be unable to make a complete report on it. But we four are agreed on a good many things that will interest you. In the first place, judging from the area of space for passengers and the division of that area whoever occupied and operated this machine could not have been much larger or much smaller than ourselves. You will note"—he walked over to the wreck and pointed—"that although the force of the crash has collapsed this portion of the vehicle, we may assume that its operator sat here.

"I say sat, because this is manifestly a seat. The vehicle steered with a wheel which has been broken off. This is it. Whether the creatures on Bronson Beta had hands and feet like ours cannot be said. However, that they had four limbs, that they were able to sit upright and that their upper pair of limbs terminated in members which could be used precisely as fingers are used, is very illuminating. In fact, I won't say that the builders of this very interesting and brilliant vehicle were human beings; but I will say that if the vehicle were intact, it could be operated by a human being.

"As for the machine itself, it was made very largely of beryllium. Beryllium was a very common element on earth. It is, roughly speaking, about half as heavy as aluminum, and about twice as strong as what we called duraluminum. It was rare and valuable in a pure state only because we had not as yet perfected a way of extracting beryllium cheaply.

"The principle upon which this vehicle was propelled is obvious in the sense that we are all agreed upon what was accomplished by its engine, although further study will be necessary to reveal precisely how it was done.

"For the sake of those who are not physicists or engineers, I will explain that except for the atomic energy which we ourselves perfected, all terrestial energy was thermal energy. In other words, it came from the sun. Oil represents the energy stored up in minute vegetation. Coal, the sunlight stored in larger plants. Water power is derived from kinetic energy in water elevated by the sun to high places. Tidal energy may be also excepted, as it was caused by the attraction of the moon. Since we found electricity a more useful form of energy, we bent our efforts to the changing of thermal energy into electrical energy. Thus we burn coal and oil to run steam turbines, which in turn run dynamos, which generate electricity. We run other turbines by water power, not to use their force directly, but in order again to generate electricity.

"All those systems were inefficient. The loss of energy between the waterfall and the power line, between the fire-box and the light bulb, was tremendous. It has been the dream of every physicist to develop a system whereby thermal energy could be converted directly into electrical energy. For most of you it will probably be difficult to understand more than that the engine of this vehicle of the ancient inhabitants of Bronson Beta was run by that precise method. Its machinery was capable of taking the energy of heat and turning it, in simple steps, into electricity. As soon as we can spare the time I will have this machine studied in complete detail, but just now planting beans is more important."

In Eliot James' diary appears the following entry. It is dated Day No. 14:

"We have been here two weeks. We have been working furiously.

"Great cranes surmount the top of the Ark. Already the uppermost layer has been removed and reassembled on the ground. Our settlement looks like a shipbuilding yard, but I think all our hearts are heavy with the knowledge that we are not building, but wrecking our ship. We have committed ourselves to life here.

"The food we eat is monotonous. No dietitian could give us a better balanced diet; but on the other hand, none of us is able to gratify those daily trifling appetites which were unimportant on earth, but which up here assume great proportions. Bread and beans and johnny-cake, and oatmeal and bacon and lentil soup and sweet chocolate and rice, together with yeast, which we cultivate and eat to prevent pellagra, and other vitamins which we take in tablets, form a diet nourishing, beyond doubt, but tiresome in the extreme.

"One of the small atomic engines Hendron brought has been converted into the motor of a tractor-like machine which pulls a flat four-wheeler trailer back and forth to the river valley.

"Tony and twenty other men and women live in that river valley. They have used the tractor to plow and already they have several hundred acres under cultivation. They work frantically—not knowing how long the growing season will be—knowing only that our survival depends upon their success. None of us has yet adjusted himself to the length of the day, so that the hours of light seem interminable, and we reach darkness exhausted. I have seen workers on the Ark, and men and women on the farm, fall asleep at their jobs in the later afternoon. On the other hand, since we are accustomed to sleeping at the most nine or ten hours, we are apt to wake up long before dawn. We have ameliorated this problem somewhat by dividing the labor into eight-hour shifts, with eight more hours for recreation.

"The soil at the farm was judged excellent by the chemists. Bacteria have been sowed in it. Ants have been loosed there. Our grasshoppers are fattening on the local flora; their buzzing is the only familiar living sound except our own and the occasional noises of the animals we tend.

"Shirley Cotton has fallen more or less in love with Tony. I would not enter this in a diary that is perhaps to be history, except for the fact that she announced it to every one the other day and said that she was going to move for a system of marriage codes by which she could compel him to become her mate as well as Eve Hendron's. It must have saddened Eve, although she has said nothing about it and appears not to mind. But Shirley has pointed out what every one has often thought privately—there are thirteen more women than men. All the women but five are under forty years of age. Nearly half the men are more than fifty. Our other party, which appears lost, contained more of the younger people.

"So at the end of two weeks we find ourselves disturbed by many questions, working hard and realizing slowly the tremendous difficulties to be conquered.

"Yesterday and the day before it rained. The days were like any rainy ones on earth, with gray skies and an incessant heavy drizzle that crescendoed to occasional downpours. The river at the farm rose. When the skies cleared Tony was jubilant. His wide acres were covered with even rows of green and indeed the farm was a beautiful spectacle.

"We have moved our animals to the farm and put them in stockades where some—the most valuable, fortunately, the cows and sheep—thrive so far, on the ferns and mosses which we have mixed with the last of the fodder brought from earth. Other animals do not do so well; and if they die, it is the last we shall see of their species. But shall we ourselves survive?

"On reading the above, it seems that my tone is melancholy; and I feel that it cannot be otherwise. Pressure of work and the reaction to our months of strain and danger, and contemplation of the awful though splendid perils of the flight from earth, have brought about this state of mind. We may be—are, for all we know—the only living, intelligent being in all the cosmos; one hundred and three of us—many past the prime of life—stranded in this solitude with two cows, two sheep, two deer, a few ants, grasshoppers, fungi, bacteria and bees that we have brought with us. We are now feeling the grinding despair that castaways must know, except that we cannot have the hope of rescue, and still worse, we have abandoned the hope of any other fellowship than our own. Solitude—exile—loneliness!

"The children—the little boy and girl whom, thank God, we brought—are the bright lights in our emotional gloom. Their eagerness, their amusing behavior, their constant loyalty and affection, point us more powerfully than anything else to an untiring hope.

"If there were more children—if babes were born among us, new members of our race, this awful feeling of the end might be lifted. But who would dare to bear children here? Eve? Shirley?"

Eliot James, on this despairing note, interrupted his record.

Two matters recommend themselves for comment at this point. One concerns Kyto, the quick-witted obedient Japanese, who had so honorably, as he would have said, followed his master's cause and was now one of the mysteries of Bronson Beta. Everybody talked of Kyto. Naturally, the little Jap was no longer Tony's servant. No one would have servants again. His handiness in the matter of preparation of meals had made him gravitate to the commissariat in the first few days. But it began to appear at once that Kyto was more than a good cook.

On the third day, when Shirley Cotton had been instructed to inform Kyto on the matter of vitamins and balanced diets, she discovered that he knew fully as much about the subject as she. Indeed the eventual discoveries about Kyto surpassed even the wildest guesses of the colonists.

The other matter concerned Hendron.

Others beside Eliot James had observed, and with concern, the change in the leader; and they began to discuss it.

Tony knew that he himself was talked of as a candidate for commander of the group—governor of the camp—if Hendron was to be replaced; so Tony was especially careful to refrain from criticism. In addition to his sincere loyalty and devotion to Hendron, there was the further fact that Eve became even more frantically devoted to her father as his difficulties increased.

"Tony," she asked him, "what do they—the opposition—say about Father? They want another leader; isn't that it?"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

"The Children—the Little Boy and Girl, Who, Thank God, Are the Bright Lights in Our Emotional Gloom."

It Had Been One of the Vehicles the Creatures of the Planet Drove or Rode, and Rounding the Curve at Too High a Speed, It Had Shot Off the Highway and Smashed Head-On Into the Wall of Stone.

Porto Rico's Bats

No native mammals except bats are found on the Island of Porto Rico.

THOUGHT HE'D "STRUCK HELL"

How First U. S. Oil Gusher Was Brought In.

"I have struck hell itself; may God have mercy on me."

This was the terror-keyed scream which greeted the first of American gushers, unwittingly "brought in" by the first American oil producer on the bank of the Cumberland river, at Burksville, Ky., in 1829. His name is lost to history and he was boring for salt water—not oil—with the avowed determination "to strike salt water or strike hell."

There came a roar; a geyser of oil and gas exploded from the pipe, tossing his drilling tools high, and caught fire from his forge. The flaming fluid poured into the river and the pioneer of American oil pioneers did not know he had brought in America's first gusher; he thought he had drilled into Satan's personal homestead.

The anecdote made a hit with the large assemblage of scientists attending a session of the American Chemical society, celebrating the tercentenary of chemistry in America. It was one of several illustrative anecdotes told by Dr. Gustav Egloff, in the course of his address on "Three Hundred Years of Oil—A Story of Conservation."

In reviewing the history of the petroleum industry from the time, 300 years ago, when a missionary to the Indians discovered oil near the town of Cuba, in western New York, to the present, Doctor Egloff gave credit to the scientists of research laboratories for most of the almost phenomenal developments in the American oil industry.

"From its beginning in 1627," he said, "the oil industry has grown until it produced 909,000,000 barrels of crude oil in 1934, of which it refined 893,000 barrels. The industry today has an investment of more than $13,000,000,000 in wells, pipe lines, storage tanks, refineries and filling stations.

"In its early days oil-refining methods were crude, involving merely a physical separation of the crude oil into different fractions, more or less satisfactory for the purposes for which they were intended. But a comprehensive technique has been gradually built up through consistent research.

"It is significant that within the last ten years the number of chemists employed in the oil industry has increased from 8,891 to 25,274, an increase of 184 per cent. Proportionately increasing numbers of engineers, geologists, paleontologists and scientifically trained explorers for oil have been drafted into all branches of the oil business. It is estimated that the sum being expended in research in the manifold divisions of the oil industry exceeds $200,000,000 a year.

"When we see the results that have already been accomplished through scientific research and application of its discoveries to the operation of the petroleum industry, who will try to set limits to the tremendous savings that will result in the future from continuing research programs into which the oil industry today is plowing back more than $200,000,000 a year from its earnings?"—Chicago Daily News.

Ancient Tax Record

An ancient papyrus discovered in Egypt is believed to record taxes paid by noblemen and landowners, the national income derived from public works and a record of tithes received from the common people in Egypt about 3,000 years ago.

IRON THE EASY WAY
IN ONE-THIRD LESS TIME WITH THE
Coleman SELF-HEATING Iron

Reduce your ironing time one-third . . . your labor one-half! Iron any place with the Coleman. It's entirely self-heating. No cords or wires. No weary, endless trips between a hot stove and the ironing board.

The Coleman makes and burns its own gas. Lights instantly—no pre-heating. Operating cost only ½¢ an hour. Perfect balance and right weight make ironing just an easy, guiding, gliding motion.

See your local hardware or house-furnishing dealer. If he does not handle, write us.

The Coleman Lamp & Stove Company
Dept. WU909, Wichita, Kans.; Chicago, Ill.; Los Angeles, Calif.; Philadelphia, Pa.; or Toronto, Ontario, Canada (3309)

MADE IN 5 FLAVORS
KOOL-AID
HOT? TIRED?
Drink KOOL-AID
AT GROCER'S
MAKES 10 GLASSES 5¢

KILL BLACK WIDOW
The deadly Black Widow spider's bite is decidedly dangerous to people.
Kill All Spiders... Watch for them in garages, corners of porches, etc. The minute you see them spray THOROUGHLY with FLY-TOX. It also kills FLIES, MOSQUITOES and other insects.
507 Be sure you get
FLY-TOX

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Removes Dandruff—Stops Hair Falling
Imparts Color and Beauty to Gray and Faded Hair
60c and $1.00 at Druggists.
Hiscox Chem. Wks., Patchogue, N.Y.
FLORESTON SHAMPOO—Ideal for use in connection with Parker's Hair Balsam. Makes the hair soft and fluffy. 50 cents by mail or at druggists. Hiscox Chemical Works, Patchogue, N.Y.

Scented Deodorant. Marvelous for armpits. Nothing like it. Trial bottle 10c. SINCO, 526 West Broadway, New York City.

ROMAN EYE BALSAM
Is an antiseptic ointment. The medication heals sore and inflamed eyes by penetrating the tissue
50c a jar at druggists or Wrights Pill Co., 100 Gold St., N.Y. City.

Quick, Pleasant Successful Elimination

Let's be frank—there's only one way for your body to rid itself of the waste material that causes acidity, gas, headaches, bloated feelings and a dozen other discomforts.

Your intestines must function and the way to make them move quickly, pleasantly, successfully, without griping or harsh irritants is to chew a Milnesia Wafer thoroughly, in accordance with directions on the bottle or tin, then swallow.

Milnesia Wafers, pure milk of magnesia in tablet form, each equivalent to a tablespoon of liquid milk of magnesia, correct acidity, bad breath, flatulence, at their source, and enable you to have the quick, pleasant, successful elimination so necessary to abundant health.

Milnesia Wafers come in bottles at 35c and 60c or in convenient tins at 20c. Recommended by thousands of physicians. All good druggists carry them. Start using these pleasant tasting effective wafers today.

SIMONIZ Your CAR
Protects Finish and Makes It Last Longer
Every car, new or old, should be Simonized. In fact, it must be if the finish is to stay beautiful. So always insist on Simoniz and Simoniz Kleener for your car. If the finish is dull, Simoniz Kleener quickly restores the lustre. Simoniz gives weather-proof protection to the finish, makes it last longer and keeps the colors from fading.
MOTORISTS WISE • SIMONIZ

For "A1" Pancakes and Waffles
YOU'LL BE Glad YOU BOUGHT GLOBE "A1"
GLOBE "A1" PANCAKE WAFFLE FLOUR
GLOBE "A1" PRODUCTS MAKE "A1" COOKS

Gallagher-Cole Furniture Company
Invite you to call during our
New Deal Sale
65-67 So. Second St., San Jose

California Furniture Co.
HERBERT COHEN, Mgr.
Living-room, Bed-room, Dining-room Furniture; Rugs, Linoleum, Gas ranges
37-41 W. San Fernando
Columbia 2904 San Jose

The Curtain Store
Everything for the window but the glass . . . .
35 S. Second St., San Jose
BALLARD 5923

HAIR CUTTING
ADULTS 35c
CHILDREN 25c
DELMAS BARBER SHOP
382 Delmas at Fuller
F. M. COLE, Prop.

Let Us Clean Your Clothes
San Jose Cleaners
Phone Columbia 800
Sam Alaimo :: A. Nieri
507 West San Carlos Street
288 East San Carlos Street
San Jose, Calif.

Day Old Bakery Goods at
474 Auzerais Ave. :: San Jose

Henry C. Artana,
INCORPORATED
Autos, Tractors, Trucks
335 W. Santa Clara St.
Ballard 968 San Jose, Calif.

Tires & Batteries
Firestone Service Stores
599 S. First Street • San Jose
Phone Columbia 3700

Subscribe to The PRESS
$1.50 a Year

YOU KNOW ME, AL — He'll Undouble Later — By RING LARDNER

NOW, JACK, FOR HEAVENS SAKE PLAY A REAL GAME OF BRIDGE TONIGHT. THE SMITHS ARE SHARPERS. BE CONSERVATIVE AND COUNT THE LOSING TRICKS IN YOUR HAND BEFORE YOU BID
OH, I KNOW HOW TO BID- I AINT DUMB
LATER ON!
HERE'S HOW FRED
LET'S GO, JACK
DOWN THE HATCH, BOY
SHOOT IT
COME ON FRED, DO YOUR STUFF. YOU'RE A COUPLE BEHIND
NO, JACK, THAT'S FINE- I'VE HAD ABOUT FIVE ALREADY
I'LL BID SIX SPADES AND I AINT GOT MUCH OF A HAND EITHER - WHAT DYE THINK OF THAT? AND I'LL RE-DOUBLE
DOUBLE
?
American News Features, Inc.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

No. 20366

Estate of SARAH ELLEN SIMPSON, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned Administratrix, with the Will annexed, of the estate of Sarah Ellen Simpson, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against said decedent, to file them, with the necessary vouchers, in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court in and for Santa Clara County, California, within six (6) months after the first publication of this Notice, or within said period to present the same, with the necessary vouchers, to the said Administratrix, with the will annexed, at the office of Bohnett, Hill & Cottrell, Suite 807 First National Bank Building, in the City of San Jose, County of Santa Clara, State of California, which said last named office, the undersigned selects as the place of business in all matters connected with said estate.

San Jose, Calif., this 4th day of June, A. D., 1935.

IDA MAY THOMAS
Administratrix, with the will annexed, of the Estate of Sarah Ellen Simpson, Deceased.

Bohnett, Hill & Cottrell,
807 First National Bank Bldg.
San Jose, California.
Attorneys for said Administratrix, with the will annexed.
(June 6-13-20-27)

Managoff Will Head Mat Card

Ivan Managoff, the "Russian Terror" who had things his own way on the Pacific coast before going east for several months, will be a welcome addition to wrestling programs in San Jose in the future. Ivan makes his first appearance since his return at Forman's arena Saturday night when he headlines an all-star mat program with Vic Christy, who defeated Joe Malcewicz here last week.

There is no doubt that the bout is a feature attraction in any city. Managoff is well-liked here and Christy's victory over Malcewicz places him on top of the heap of coast wrestlers at this time. There is every reason to believe that the match will be the greatest presented here in months and equal to a Christy-Lutze bout which is being sought for the near future.

Bob (Rebel) Russell, who defeated Milo Steinborn here last week as the climax to a series of colorful matches here, faces Rudy Skarda of Finland in the semi-windup. Both boys made their first local appearance in a curtain-raiser here several months ago in one of the finest matches ever witnessed as a preliminary.

Kindliness First

Kindliness is a popular virtue; all peoples and nations like to think of themselves as kindly; when a people symbolizes itself in a figure, kindliness is sure to be one of its characteristics.

Educational Week

The office of education says that December 5-11, 1920, was the first educational week to be nationally observed. Doctor Claxton was the founder of this movement.

BUY YOUR NEW
CHEVROLET
from
GARDEN CITY CHEVROLET CO.
6TH AND SANTA CLARA ST.
Home Owned

Try Our
CONTOUR PAINT for Visibility and Durability
Used by Leading Orchardists
Also a Full Line of
Paints and Wall Paper
CALIFORNIA WALL PAPER MILLS
Harry Bobbitt, Prop.
52 S. 2nd St. - San Jose, Calif.
Phone Ballard 4600

SORE MUSCLES

quickly relieved with "RRR". Rub it in. Stimulates local circulation. Its comforting warmth soothes muscular aches and pains. Used for 87 years to relieve stiff joints, neuralgia and sprains. Reduces inflammation. Penetrates. Does not blister. ¢

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

GAS PAINS
wind colic and stomach distress more quickly relieved with "R R R". The comforting warmth of a teaspoonful in a glass of hot water expells gas and brings you prompt relief. Great for that "morning after" feeling ¢
RRR gives comforting warmth Externally and Internally

Phone Campbell 152
J. G. BURNS
Plumbing, Gas, Sheet Metal, and Pump Work
35 So. 3rd St. Campbell, Cal

BUY YOUR DODGE OR PLYMOUTH from Grattan's Garage

Professional Directory

DR. F. R. ANDERSON
Physician and Surgeon
Office: Medico-Dental Bldg, San Jose: Hrs: 11 to 12 and 2 to 5
Hours at home: 9 to 11 & 7 to 9
Phones Campbell 164 & Col. 776
If No Answer, Call Col. 2260

Fraternal

Masonic Notice

Charity Lodge No. 362, F. & A. M., Campbell, Calif. Stated meetings held on the first Monday of each month.
W. E. Vaughn, W. M.
T. A. Robinson, Secretary

Independent Order of Odd Fellows

Morning Light Lodge No. 42 Meets every Thursday evening in I.O.O.F. hall. Sojourning members are cordially invited to attend the lodge meetings.
H. E. Hansen, N. G.
Abe Klassen, Secretary

Farmers Service
We specialize in manufacturing farm tools and implements
F. H. DUTRA :: 11 S. Central
Campbell, Calif.

"COURTESY AND SERVICE"
at
CENTRAL PARKING STATION
South Second Street - Next Kress' Store
J. E. PALMER, Prop.

Use Our BUDGET PLAN
TIRES
BATTERIES
CAR RADIOS
and
AUTO SUPPLIES
Your Own Terms
No Fuss—No Red Tape
Easy Terms
All Contracts Handled By Our Store

Lubrication Special
$1.89 this week only
By Our New Dual Lincoln Hi-pressure system
includes
1. Pressure lubricating of all moving parts equipped with lubricating connections.
2. Fill all cups with proper grade of lubricant.
3. Oiling hood lacing, clamps and hinges.
4. Oiling fan, generator, distributor, and starter motor.
5. Lubricating door hinges, locks, wedges and clamps.
6. Oiling throttle and spark linkage.
7. Lubricating universal joints.
8. Oiling brake rods, clevices and starter pedal housing.
9. Oiling steering wheel bushings and gear shift lever socket.
10. Oiling accelerator.
11. Tightening wheel lug bolts.
12. Oiling body bolts and pads to eliminate squeaks.
13. Lubricating steering gear housing.
14. Lubricating wheels equipped with connections.
15. Spraying or painting spring assemblies with penetrating oil.

FIRESTONE
Auto Supply and Service STORES
599 So. First St.
Col. 3700
Santa Clara Valley Tire and Wheel Headquarters

FORD V-8 CARAVAN

SEE THE 1935 DISPLAY FORD V-8 TRUCKS AND COMMERCIAL CARS

SATURDAY
June 29th
3 P.M. to 5 P.M.

ON DISPLAY: Ford V-8 Truck cutaway chassis; special heavy-duty equipment including hydraulic lifts and 4-wheel drives; pickups, trucks and trailers; school bus, sedan delivery and special body jobs.

Continuous demonstration by factory Engineers and heavy equipment experts.

Also the Ford Motor Company Motor and Parts Exchange policy illustrated and fully explained.

VISIT THIS IMPORTANT DISPLAY!

DUNLAP MOTOR CO.
40 West Campbell Ave.
Campbell, Calif.

Buy the NEW
Firestone
CENTURY PROGRESS TIRE
It Sells on Sight!
To see it is to buy it—and we have made buying easy. A few cents a week—no down payment necessary. You'll want these tires Ten Million People helped us build.

THE BEST LOW PRICED TIRE ON THE MARKET

SCHEDULE OF PRICES
Firestone
COURIER TYPE TIRE

SIZE	DOWN PAYMENT	WEEKLY PAYMENT
30x3½	NO	.41
4.40-21	MONEY	.50
4.50-21	DOWN	.55
4.75-19		.58

ASK FOR OUR BUDGET PLAN DEPARTMENT
Firestone SERVICE STORES, Inc.
599 So. First St. - San Jose, Calif.